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VOL. XII NO. 97 — BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 24, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th April	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISER-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

x Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* ,, ,, ,, CHINA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	3,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

24th April.	ALIPORE		5278
29th April.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813
27th May.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer		
9th July	SICILIA		6,813
23rd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th August	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
17th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
15th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessels only.
† Cails at Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
25th April ..	VARELA ..	Busreh viaK'chi. 9 a. m.
26th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
28th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
30th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
20th ,, ..	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports

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P. O. Box 122.

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N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	10th Apr.	24th April.
Genoa Maru	N. Egawa	6785	15th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru	L. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru		5901	28th ,,	11th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

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Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	205	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	618	580	285	190	152

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Atlas Maru	T. Nishimura	7847	17th Apr.	28th Apr.
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	25th Apr.	
Shunko Maru	S. Hirano	6777	7th May	21st May.
*Amazon Maru	K. Takahasi	7770	12th May	26th May.
*Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	26th May	9th June.

* Calling at Hongkong.

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Telephone No. 1220.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
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A 10308

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A 19412

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C R10119

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THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

81ST. DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Government Rs. 50 (Fifty only) per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1923, has been declared and will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's register on the 1st day of May, 1924. Payment will be made to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Co. (The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.) Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or at the Secunderabad Office on and after FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1924, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on production of their share certificates.

For The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.,
RAMANNAH BHOOMIAH & VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
By The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.,
C19497 Their Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY ICE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

ON and from April 7th, 1924, the rate of ICE will be Rs. 2/8 per 100 lbs. and half anna per pound retail at the following Depots:—

THE CITY ICE SUPPLYING COMPANY, Byculla Bridge.
THE BOMBAY CHRYSTAL ICE WORKS, Love Lane, Byculla.
THE DHANJIBHOY ICE FACTORY, Mazagon.
THE SUNAWALLA ICE FACTORY, Grant Road.
THE BOMBAY ICE MFG. CO., LTD., Kochin Street, Fort.
THE CITY ICE STALLS, 310-16, Crawford Market.
19395

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sale by Public Auction of waste, etc., lying at our Hong-Kong Mills fixed for FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1924, is hereby cancelled.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PIRANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1924.
C19501

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 9800 in respect of 15 ordinary shares Nos. 207731 to 207745 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mamon Jusab Tayebbhoy is lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Tramways Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 10th April, 1924.
MAMON JUSAB TAYEBBHOY.
R10306

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Stoneware pipes and fittings will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 15th day of May, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road.
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
C19496

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHARCOAL BOOKED TO BYCULLA GOODS DEPOT.

WITH immediate effect charcoal can be accepted for despatch to Byculla Goods Depot till 30th September, 1924, after which it will not be accepted unless in bags.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 15th April, 1924.
C19456

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that they are hereby called upon to submit on or before Saturday, the 26th April, 1924, to the undersigned their claims against the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd., in respect of goods supplied, services rendered etc.,

For the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd.,
ASSUR VEERJEE AND SONS.
Agents.
C19502

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JIWANT JANARDHAN MANTRI and POOTLABAI, widow of Janardhan Govindji Mantri, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the building thereon admeasuring (7,000) seven thousand square yards including a Bungalow, situate at Purbhadevi Road, Mahim, (and included in an Oart called Kamni, bearing Collector's Old No. 9-662.738 and New No. 1/3453 and Old Survey No. 609 and New Survey No. A/1678, admeasuring about (21600) twenty-one thousand and six hundred square yards) with all its shrubs and plants and appliances and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Purbhadevi Road, on the West by Sea-shore, on the North by the portion of Narayen Govindji and on the South by the portions of Damoder and Dinnath Bhaskerji. Within the abovementioned boundaries there is a bungalow bearing Municipal G Ward Nos. 2543(2), 2591(1) and 2592(1) and Street Nos. 8A, 56 and 57 and the stable also.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1924.
UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
19494 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4656 of 1922.

ESMAILBHAI DATUBHAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
FAZALBHAI PEERMAHOMED and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order, dated 19th March, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises near the Andheri Station on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May, 1924 at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Suti land with the buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1527 square yards or thereabouts bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Gunthas.	Assessment.
41F	24	¾	1	7½	1- 2-0.
41F	107	1/2/4	1	10½	1-10-0
				18¼	Rs. 2-14-0.

and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Road belonging to B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the Bandra Ghorebunder Road on the North by the land of Shantaram Narayen Patil and on the South by the land of Nana Jaykar and being Plot No. 2 of the Scheme No. I. for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government suti land situate at Ghorebunder Road, Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1440 yards or thereabouts being final Plot No. 3 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 and bearing Entry No. 2R Survey No. 37 Pot No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Andheri property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the East by Andheri Station Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Wasudeo Ramchandra Jaykar and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and on or towards the West by Ghorebunder Road

For further particulars and conditions Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
R10321

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAROTIM MORARJI GOKALDAS and KUTTONSI DHARMSEY MORARJI, both of Bombay, Hindus have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax tenure (but now redeemed) situate, lying and being at the French Bridge Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 982 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring about Five thousand seven hundred and forty square yards and which larger piece is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 7, 8, 9, 20, 26, 26, 26 and 127 and 118 and New Nos. C/35, 135, 170, 970, and B/940, Old Survey Nos. 169, 676 C/161, 167, 168, 170, 178 and New Survey Nos. 3/8001 and 6/8002 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2555 (6) Street No. 1B and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed new Road belonging to the vendors, on or towards the west by the vacant piece of land belonging to the vendors on or towards the North by the French Bridge Road and on or towards the South by the vacant piece of land belonging to the vendors.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1924.
ARDESIR HORMASJ
DINSHAW AND CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.
C 19503

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1048 of 1924

Bai MARIAMBAI, daughter of Mahomedbhai Lalji, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Doongery Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of herself and all other Creditors of the estate of Janmahomed Gangji. ..... Plaintiff.
versus
(1.) FATMABAI, widow of Janmahomed Gangji and (2.) ALLI MAHOMED AKBARALLY, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedans, the Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of Janmahomed Gangji, deceased both residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of Janmahomed Gangji

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mulla on the 2nd of April, 1924, notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed plaintiff on behalf of herself and other creditors of Janmahomed Gangji against the defendants abovenamed for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said deceased Janmahomed Gangji may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court and the rights of the parties in the said estate may be duly ascertained declared and given effect to.
(b) That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,957/8/6 and Rs. 400 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 28th day of December, 1923, till payment.
(c) That the plaintiff's costs of the suit may be provided for.
(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit some fit and proper person may be appointed a Receiver to take charge of the said estate with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just.
(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, the defendants may be restrained by an Order and Injunction of this Honourable Court from dealing with or disposing of the said estate or any portion thereof to the prejudice of the plaintiff's claim.
(f) That for the purposes aforesaid all enquiries may be made accounts taken and directions given.
(g) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require, and that the hearing and final disposal of this suit has been fixed for the 9th day of June, 1924.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 16th April, 1924.

(Sd.) MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
19495

WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Events for one year with a full character sketch costs Re. 1 only. First part life reading in 10 items (finance, marriage, profession, etc.,) costs Rs. 10 only. State time and date of either birth or of writing letter. Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, I have also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
R10109

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 CASES TEA AND 5 CASES NOTE PAPER, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

By s.s. "Himalaya Maru".

120 cases Tea (Dust) Congou, each 65½lbs. (made in China).

5 cases note paper (lined).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of Royal Engineer.

1 Ford Motor Car.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 584 of 1924.—(Aishabai W/s. Dadoodali). One canoe Victoria, one mare, one bullock cart with two Bullocks, one cow and four calves.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Beaulieu" 12 Doongershi Road, Malabar Hill, (Ambawadi) valuable household furniture, glass and crockery, dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards dumbwaiters, teapoys, carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, cabinets, one upright grand cottage piano, pictures curtains, single and double almyrahs, single and double iron cots. Dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, hat stand, ice box etc., etc.

The property of G. Dilger, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra, Carter Road on the sea side valuable household furniture glass and crockery, dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards dumbwaiters, teapoys, carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, cabinets, one upright grand cottage piano, pictures, curtains, single and double almyrahs single and double iron cots, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, hat stand, ice box etc., etc.

The property of D. H. Millward, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR KNOWN AS "NIRA LODGE."

Suit No. 4887 of 1921.

Charandas Chaturbhuj and anr....Plaintiffs.
Versus
Morarji Mulraj and ors.....Defendants.

Under instructions of Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the Order of the High Court passed on the 2nd day of May, 1923, authorising the said Receiver to sell the immovable properties belonging to the estate of Mr. Anandji Nanji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers will on SUNDAY the 18th May, 1924 sell by Public Auction at Mahableshwar on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the deceased Anandji Nanji and known as "Nira Lodge."

All that piece of land situate at Mahableshwar in the District of Satara, containing by admeasurement about 4 acres and 27 gunthas and described and particularly noted as a property No. 103 portion of Survey No. 54 2 acres and 11 gunthas and portion of Survey No. 53, 1 acre and 10 gunthas and portion of Survey No. 121, 1 acre and 6 gunthas in a certain map or plan of the said village deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara and is bounded on the East by Survey No. 121 and Leeson Lodge compound on the West by road Mount Doughlas and Sassoon Point and Jameson Lodge compound on the North by Survey No. 53, and Leeson Lodge compound and on the South by Survey No 121 and Jameson Lodge compound was formerly occupied by Mrs. Mozalla Nissim of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC. AT FAIKLAND ROAD MANECK BUILDING.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 5867 of 1922 (Fatmabai vs. Roshanbai) Messrs BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY the 24th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises free from mortgage claims the Foundry with its stock-in-trade, machinery and office furniture, etc machinery such as Lathes 8-10 and 12 feet long, plain shaping and drilling machines, 25 H. P. motor, shearing machine complete, screw machine, double slider power press, Furniture, office table, cupboards, benches, chairs, stools lamps lights belonging to Mohanlal Ugarchand trading under the name of Messrs. Balaram Nathubhai and Co.

Also furniture which will be sold separately consisting of tables, chairs, benches, cupboards etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th April 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

SALE OF A "BRITISH QUADS" LORRY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of the Bank concerned, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Alexandra Dock No. A Shed.

1 British Quad Motor Lorry.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and lorry removed within three days from the day of the confirmation of the offer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

Telephone 21152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY KNOWN MAKERS, SWEET-TONE COTTAGE PIANO, BY MARKS & CO., GRAMOPHONE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, CUTLERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Gendka Lodge, Babulnath Road, Corner Hughes Road, specially made to order household furniture, consisting of sliding, dining table, chairs, full size mirror, back side board dumbwaiter, tapestry lined silver show cases, English Chesterfield, suites of sofas and easy chairs, full size drawing room, cabinets, cottage piano, gramophone, carpets, office tables glass, book case, file cabinet, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy teapoy, electric lamp, single and double beds, full size mirror and panelled almirahs, cloth and gown press, English wash cabinet, dressing tables, English sollinen box, washing table, chinaware, glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, Baba trycycle and perambulators, etc.

Property of Willoughboy Lows, Esqr., of Messrs. William Lows & Co., Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), No. 14, Colaba Chambers, Woodhouse Road, made to order, very valuable open carved and plain Jecobian style household furniture by Robert such as sliding dining table, chairs, large sized mirrored back carved sideboard and dinner waggons by Robert's dining room cabinets, show cases, leather lined Chesterfield suites, His Master's Voice gramophone records roll top, writing table, iron beds, large mirrored, wardrobes, lady's chival dressing tables and almirahs to match low and easy chairs, marble top washing table, wall clocks, rich and cut glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, English white enamelled ice box, utensils, etc.

Surplus property of Capt. W. Brown Constable moving elsewhere and others.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD DINING, DRAWING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE BY ROBERT BENJAMIN AND OTHERS KNOWN MAKERS ALSO ONE SET OF JECOBIAN STYLE DINING ROOM FURNITURE, LEATHER LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES CABINET GRAMOPHONE. WILKINSON'S SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO ITS PLAYER CHURCH ORGAN, RICH CARPETS, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC., AT JAR VILL, WOODHOUSE ROAD, ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from P. H. J. Rustomji Bar-at-Law and others, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction Surplus household furniture at the above address, highly polished made-to-order furniture also complete set of Jecobian style dining room, furniture, such as oval sliding, dining table, chairs, mirrored back sideboard, very rich leather and tapestry lined, suites large mirror back carved corner cabinets Roberts' drawing room cabinets, silk tapestry lined silver show cases, round mirror hatstand, music teapoys, rich carved mahoganised lady's and roll top writing tables, cottage piano player gramophone, Church organ, palmstands fully polished double mirror and panel almirah, lady's dressing chival glass and chest of drawers, single and double beds, marble top table glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, and ornaments, etc.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCLES AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. will sell by Public Auction to-day THURSDAY, the 24th April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and Parcels consisting of Perambulator, medicines, motor scootier tigers skin, durries, lamp and Globes, Indian soap, linseed oil, sample, iron cots, with mattresses, motor tyres and tubes, electric fittings, gundphials, Brass and copperware, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
APOLLO ST, FORT.
PHONE No 24065. BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 18 Apollo Street, Fort, the following household furniture such as drawing room sets, Chesterfield sofa, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers iron safes, time-pieces, electric lamps and every sort of goods.

Jewellery such as necklaces, bracelets, earrings, mala, toranhar, single diamond rings, etc., set with diamonds emeralds and pearls.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April 1924.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 25th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. at the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 176, 177, 735, Case No. 221, 402, Naigaum Road.

Building Street Nos. 825, 826, 828, 877, 946, 453, 453A, 453B, 1082, 439A, 440, 446/48, 411, 489, 444, 445, 489, Case Nos. 250, 252, 260, 677, 11, 49, 52, 53, Sewree Cross Road.

Building Street Nos. 563, 563B, 564, 564B, to E, Case Nos. 775, 776, Sewree Cross Road (Glass Factory and Bunglow).

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES ETC., AT B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 8th and Friday the 9th May 1924 at 2-30 p.m. at the Railway Coy.'s Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores etc., consisting of India Rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes: leather scrap, cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap; channels iron; Old angle iron; pipes W.I. Girders old; wood; locks; old sleepers; transverse; bridge work iron scrap; paints; crockery and miscellaneous other stores.

One lot of old Girders and machinery lying at Coy's Wharf Colaba may be seen before the sale by the intending purchasers as this materials will be sold at Coy.'s Stores Depot Mahalakshmi.

In the case of the lats to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BORAS LOOSE COTTON AND 3 BROKEN BALES COTTON AND WASTE.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., as Agents of s.s. "Piave", Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock.

On account of the concerned the undermentioned cargo:—

Ex s. s. "Piave."

10 Boras Loose Cotton: 3 broken bales cotton and waste.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's Premier, Popular and Palatial

Novelty

CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT

at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Kohinoor's most Romantic Film

Malati-Madhav

(The Classical Sanskrit Drama)

COMING! COMING!!

"Prithvi-Raj Chavan"

BY THE

EASTERN FILM Co.

Under Public Patronage.

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle

Nasik:—Vijayanand Theatre.

Monday 28th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T),

MANAPAMAN.

Wednesday 30th April 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T).

SATTECHE—GULAM

Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Daily AT 6-30 and 10 P. M

NORMA TALMADGE

In the Greatest Picture of all

"SMILIN' THROUGH."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M,

"SATURDAY NIGHT"

Featuring

LEATRICE JOY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 9-30 P. M.

"ROBIN HOOD"

Featuring Douglas Fairbanks.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK

Presents

"SATI-SITA"

Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays

Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

"LATEST INVENTION"

ELECTRIC HEATERS

AND

CIGAR LIGHTERS

Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.

Light your Cigarette in a Second.

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AND

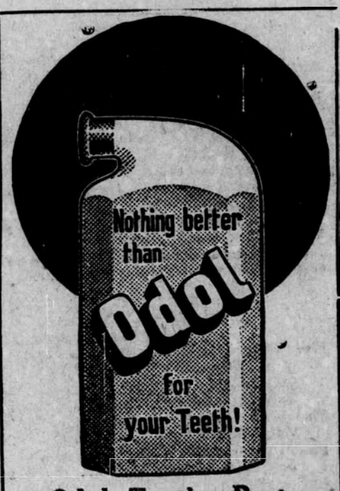
NO TROUBLE.

America-India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chaul, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.



Odol Tooth Paste & Liquid

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.

S S Transay, Harrison, Cardiff.
S S Chindwara, Lebas, Rangoon.
S S Massilia, Caithness, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 23.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Scindia, Smart, Liverpool.
S S Sagan, Paulson, Calcutta.
S S Millpool, Parkinson, Calcutta.
S S Tamba Maru, Wada, Kobe.
S S Alipore, Gordon, Kobe.
S S Rathlin Head, Moor, Karachi.
S S Vitellia, Bonar, Karachi.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Deta for Aden.
Steamer Jeypore for China.

S S Chindwara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chindwara, 2329 tons, Captain Lebas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3280 tons, Captain J B Caithness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3281 tons, Captain R W Smart, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y Kaisha's steamer Tamba Maru, 3570 tons, Captain N Wada, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alipore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Alipore, 3241 tons, Captain L M Gordon, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, April 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 24/4 N Y Kaisha.
2 Macedonia 5650, London 26/4 M M & Co.
3 Delta 4780 Aden, 3/5 M M & Co.
5 Orna 2997 N F, N F, M M & Co.
7 Domala, 5134 Karachi 23/4 M M & Co.
7 Crisfield 4670 Cal, N F, Vol. Bros.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste, 1/5 L Triestino.
15 Piave, 4662, Barcelona, N F Graham and Co.
16 Polcevera 6014, New York, N F Graham.
17 Izabaran 2661 Marseilles 22/4, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalajyoti 2698, Akyab, N F, S S N Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, Busrah, 28/4, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busreh 25/4 M M & Co.
7 Vitellia 2681, Karachi 23/4 S S N Co.
10 & 11 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 24/4 Graham
14 Barjora 1908 P. Gulf 30/4 M M & Co.
15 Jeddah 2923, Jeddah N F, T M Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Chakrata 3602 Rangoon, 27/4 M M & Co.
C & R Jeypore 3209 N F N F, M M & Co.
C & R Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, 17/4 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Jalanihar, 3331, N F, N F, S S N Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Genoa Maru 5001, Kobe N F, N Y Kaisha.
P Kathlamba, 4104, Rangoon 29/4, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fixed) Agent J F & Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sagoland due about 12th April L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 23rd April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkirk due about 14th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Bohema (not fixed), Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM GENOA.

Pillipe Artelli due about 22nd April, Agent M. Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Corinth due about 9th April F F Campbell Co.

Minerio due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Burma Maru due about 28th April, Agent O S Kaisha.

Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Padua due about 20th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Soudan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Karoa due about [illegible] N Co.

Karagola due about 10th April, Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

April 23.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—52 cwt gum arabic, Ebrahim and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton Gill and Co. 23 bales wool, B Harbham; 28 bales wool, P Moolji; 249 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Borderer for Hull:—1018 cwt myrobollam, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Borderer for Middlesbrough:—1100 tons manganese ore, W and A Graham and Co.

S S Borderer for Philadelphia:—16 bales Afghan carpet, American Exports.

S S Poleevira for New York:—90 cwt gum karaya, N Muiji; 15 bales Afghan carpets, American Exports, 25 bales cotton, Birla Bros.

S S Macedonia for London:—62 bundles woolen carpets, J S Narag and Sons, 1 case cardmoms, K and J Narayen; 10 pots palmo rose oil, Thos Cook and Sons; 5 bundles fox skin, J S Narag and Sons; 50 cwt turmeric, V Bhaskar.

S S Chepstow Castle for Hull:—2000 cwt. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

S S Chepstow Castle for Genoa:—2000 cwt. rape seed Volkart Bros.; 260 cwt castor seed E D Sassoon and Co. 55 bales cotton, A Durst.

S S Cchepstow for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Domala for Hamburg:—440 bales cotton Bombay Co.

S S Piave for Ghent:—110 bales cotton fly, India Cotton Waste Ld. 72 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Piave for Antwerp:—144 bales cotton waste, Volkart Bros; 13 bbales wool, Mohmadgu and Co. 49 bales hemp, D M Dungaji.

S S Piave for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export, 100 bales cotton F F, F F Campbell and Co. 300 bales cotton L Dreyfus and Co. 100 bales cotton, E D Ta and Co.

S S Domala for Hamburg:—2144 cwt ground nut oil cakes, Alliance T Co. 220 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.

S S Sagoland for Ghent:—75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sagoland for Hamburg:—50 cwt turmaric, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal; 110 bbales cotton, N Fattelly, 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Sagoland for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, A Khimji.

S S Sagoland for Rotterdam:—200 bales cotton ny, M Chanutlal.

S S Sagoland for Gottenburg:—15 cases cardmoms, E S Tata and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—100 cwt turmeric, Volkart Bros. 481 bales cotton, S Gopalji; 500 bales cotton, Bombay Co. 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Crecovia for Venice:—220 bales cotton, Bombay Co. 6 bales cotton, H Nensey; 110 bales cotton, Italiandia Cotton Co.

S S Filippo Artelli for Naples:—1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros. 1000 cwt castor seed, Strauss and Co. 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton and Co.; 610 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, A Khimji.

S S Filppo Artelli for Genoa:—6100 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 7000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwt rape seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1000 cwt castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co. 400 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co., 55 bales cotton fly, K Bossi and Co. 200 tons old iron rails and trains, E Bossi and Co. 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 605 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 26 bales greasy cotton waste, Couts and Co.

S S Filppo Artelli for Leghorn—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—10 bales grey cotton yarn, John Taylor and Sons, 188 bales cotton, Gill and Co. 3000 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmohmad.

S S City of Paris for Marseilles:—7 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Exports.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—9 cwt shark fins A Chowra and Co.; 5 cwt. ivory, K E Sawre and Co.; 322 bales G M cotton twist, C. Bomonji.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, S Homraj 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Atlas Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, J K Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—6 cwt. shark fins, H L Peerani.

S S Tambu Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—4 3/4 cwt ivory, T Kooverji; 1500 bbales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokaichi:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Nagaski:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Yokkochi:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Osaka:—130 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

IMPORTS.

April 23.

S S Kathlambe from Hull. Agents, James Finlay and Co.:—86 bales cotton, 23 cases cottons yarn, 62 cases cycles, 316 barrels alum, 40 bags alum sulphite, 35 cases dry colour, 62 cases oil varnish, 15 drums, oil varnish, 404 drums paint, 3363 kegs paint, 385 cases paint, 25 cases blue colour, 113 cases metal polish, 94 cask whitting, 25 cask washing blue, 30 cases washing blue, 10 cases varnish, 405 cases colour, 340 drums turps subrt. 1425 drums linseed oil, 15 drums black varnish, 20 cases common soap.

From Middlesbrough:—10399 bundles glvd. cor sheet, 750 bundles glod sheet, 500 bundles glod flat sheet, 30 bundles yello wmetal circles 100 bundles yellow metal sheet, 62 steel cask liquid tar.

S S Jalajyoti from Rangoon. Agents: Scindia S N Co. Ltd.:—83548 bags Rice, 4254 bundles teak cantling, 100 cases cutch black.

From Colombo:—100 bags arcanut.

S S Sicilia from Shanghai. Agents.—M M and Co.:—518 bags green tea, 27 bales yellow silk, 100 bales raw silk, 100 bales cotton sheeting, 19 bales white diption silk 20 cases waste silk yarn, 120 bags green beans, 23 bales yellow raw silk.

From Hongkong:—35 reels matting, 310 cases cassia, 250 bdls. cassia 200 bdls. cassia, 33 baskets China root, 25 bundles China root, 30 cases paper, 33 cases palm leef fans, 20 cases man shell, 33 bales black tea, 50 bales cotton sheeting 505 packages earthenware, 200 bags arcanut, 867 bags soft sugar, 73 bags pearl tapioca, 400 bags Java white sugar, 53 cases cond. meat, 25 bundles aniseed, 500 appels, 550 cases fire crackers, 200 cases Ind fruit, 25 cases matho silk, 99 cask tallow, 19 cases Panjim tilk, 10 cases Jam, 36 slate Tar, 25 bundles galangol, 43 cases black tea dust, 194 cases pinco, 25 cases cotton socks, 25 cases tea, 37 chest tea, 250 packages Tea, 268 packages Navel store.

SS Jalavihar from Akyob. Agents:—Scindia S N Co. Ld.—5642 bags rice.

From Kochin:—49 cases tea.

S S Scindia from Liverpool. Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—10 cask tiles, 70 cases candles, 3cases lub. grease, 20 drums lub. grease, 44 cases bacons, 63 cask Fugasal, 200 bundles glvd plain sheet 14404 bundles glvd. corr. sheet, 569 cases cotton, 169 bales cotton, 278 bales cotton yarn, 162 cases cotton yarn, 17 bales grey cotton yarn, 17 bales yarn, 27 cases yarn, 80 mats extented cloves, 24 cases tined meat, 30 cases cordial lime juice, 25 drums Powder caustic soda, 4800 bags soda ash 1950 bags bicarb soda, 400 kegs bicarb soda, 100 cases muriate of amonia, 67 drums caustic soda flake, 14 cases alum. circles, 12 cases sause, 600 bundles yellow metal sheet, 152 bales paper, 67 bales grey cotton, 75 bales bleached cotton, 52 cases bleach cotton, 18 cases vices, 50 s/cases glazed tiles, 64 cases biscuits, 75 bales cotton wool, 15 crate E W C jars, 1400 boxes common soap, 32 cask Bitumetic enamel, 1000 bundles galvd sheets, 90 truses H line pack. paper.

From Glasgow:—165 bales cotton yarn, 35 bales cotton yarn dyed, 363 cases cottons, 99 cases sewing cotton reels, 55 bales printing paper, 19 cases stationary, 701 cases whisky, 35 cases wine, 25 cases wine ginger, 35 cases rum, 36 cases ale, 80 cases safety fuses, 60 bales old newspaper, 50 cask coal tar, 90 kegs paint, 100 drums ship's bottom composition, 16 crates earthen ware.

From Gibralter:—37 cases wine.

S S Tanjistan from Jeddah. Agents Nemazee and Co.:—6 cases specie.

S S Perin from Kobe. Agents.—Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.:—20 cases celleloid ware.

From Singapore:—60 packages Java tea.

AN ORGANIZATION WITH COMPETENT STAFF AND COMPLETELY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE YOUR INTERESTS IN MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

The ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

New Queen's Road, Bombay.

Wire: "Automotive" Phone.26106

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BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to every body. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

Rainfall has increased in North-East India. It has been local in Assam and North Bengal and has occurred also at few stations in South Bengal.

Chief amounts are: Shillong one and a half inches, Gauhati and Darjeeling a half, Jessore three quarters and Jalpaiguri one.

A western disturbance is approaching Frontier.

Forecast:—Extension along Frontier and in Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 22nd April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.767	in.
Temperature of Air	86.1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.8	"
Dew Point	77.1	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	75.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.9	"
Minimum	82.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW,W,SSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	142	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Apr.	h. m.	ft. in	Apr	h. m.	ft. in
W.	23	12 39	27 10	23	18 56	14 3
		16 18	29 0		2 19	18 5
Th.	24	0 41	9	24	6 52	15
		13 25	19		19 32	11
F.	25	3 13		25	9 24	16 10
		16 14	25 10		22 56	19 8
Sat.	19	9 10	27 4	19	8 26	19
		12 34	29 7		20 24	18
S.	27	5 42	24 6	27	0 35	19 6
		18 44	26 5		11 59	16 6
M.	28	7 10	24 8	28	1 32	19 0
		19 53	26 6		13 18	18 11
Tu.	29	8 24	25 3	29	2 29	16 4
		20 47	26 7		14 25	18 11

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

When in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth last week I became convinced that secondary distributors in those markets were carrying very small stock of cotton goods, probably the smallest of recent years in proportion to the potential demand. There are two reasons for this condition writes Mr. Thed H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of March 19. One is that the depression due to the low price of wheat has been so widely advertised that it has induced extreme conservatism. The other is that the representatives of the New England mills have been so vigorous in exploiting their inability to sell their production that they have inspired a general expectation of lower prices.

Whether this is true of the rest of the country I cannot say, but as to the North west at least the indications favor a distinct improvement in the demand for cotton fabrics just as soon as the business revival already in prospect becomes a reality and the market for the raw material recovers its poise.

Meantime the census report on consumption in the United States for February seems to negative the idea that there has been any widespread curtailment. The total consumed was 508,000 bales as compared with 567,000 in February, 1923, but the southern mills spun up 349,000 bales, which was only 6,000 bales less than they used last year, and nearly 90 per cent of the decrease was in the North, where the consumption was 158,000 against 211,000 in the same month a year ago. Certainly this is not a bearish showing, and it becomes distinctly bullish when considered in connection with spinners' stocks, which are about 20 per cent under last year, and warehouse and compress stocks that show a decrease of more than 16 per cent. Even allowing for my much discussed estimate of the insight movement for the balance of the season these figures indicate an impossibly small carry-over unless consumption or exports are soon reduced and from now until the new crop commences to move a sensational falling off in spinners' takings would seem to be inevitable, failing which the entry "to balance distribution" will have to be the largest on record.

But however the statisticians may deal with the paradox of a consumption that exceeds the available supply it is now plain that we shall face practical exhaustion as we enter the new season, and for this reason the outlook for the next crop becomes supremely important.

Thus far all that can certainly be said of it is that it is extremely late, and the weather last week still further retarded planting where it should have been in progress and preparation of the ground in the more northerly portion of the belt. Throughout the South the weather has been cold and wet, and in south Texas, where most of the early cotton comes from, the season is said to be very backward.

Of course, a few weeks of warm sunshine can remedy this, but it is nevertheless a fact that a late start is a serious handicap, and that the markets are becoming very suspectable to the news which comes out of the cotton fields.

Conditions in Europe are meanwhile improving—the decline in the franc has been temporarily checked by an American credit of $100,000,000 that will facilitate exports from this country, and now that the speculative liquidation is complete it may become very difficult for those who are short of cotton to cover their commitments.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, April 23,

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long. Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb ..	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	9
Pahelwan	1	6	0
Chhula	1	6	0
Solita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb...	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Pearl	7	8	9
E D Rachael	9	10	0
Bleached Check :—			
Masturabad per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	4	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece			
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D S 1/4 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/16.
Bank's selling 3 M/st D A 116
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/4 29/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 420
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 470
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 460.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.39½
London—Paris Frcs. 66.20
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70
London—Brussels Frcs. 77.20
London—Rome Liras 97.90
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

	London, April 22
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 27/32 Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4-14-2 Downward tendency
Bar Silver Spot.	33 1/8 Quiet

Rentes 3 per cent. ..	54 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/8
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 1/8

Tone.—Small Support. Continent bought Quiet

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

Interest day to day loans	2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 22.
Stockholm	16.74
Christiania	31.58
Amsterdam	11.81
Switzerland	24.89
Belgium	
Athens	

	New York, Ari 21.
Sem nd Bills	437.25

	New York, April 22.
Demand Bills	4.39.12

The Bombay mails of 5th inst, were delivered here today

Exchange on London in Paris ..	65.55
„ Germany ..	18,045,000,000000
„ Italy ..	98 25

DISCOUNTS.

	London, April. 22.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/8
„ 5 per cent Rentes	27
TIN BLOCK	£ 249 1/2

WAR LOANS ETC

	London, April 17.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 7/8 unchanged
Victory Bonds 4%	£. 22 5/8—1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	102 9/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 7/8 un changed
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	46 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	65 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	55 3/4

BULLION

Bombay, April 23.

Bar gold ready Rs. 25/5/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/5/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/6/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/10
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/10
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/2

London, April 22.

Bar gold ready £ 4/14/2
Silver read d. 33/2
Silver forward d. 33/2
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Continent bought. Absence of buyers.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 23.

Ready.—25-6-3

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Chitor	25-7-0	25-5-9	25-6-3	
Vasakh	25-8-0	25-6-9	25-7-6	

Teji Mandi
Chitor—
Vasakh 0—6—6
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, April. 23.

Ready:—79—11—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitor	79-13-	79-9-0		79-10-
Vasakh	80-5-0		80-1-0	80-2-

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor
Vasakh 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 23.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-6.
5½ per cent Tax Free Loan due 1925 Rs. 102-14.
5½ per cent Tax Free War due 1928 Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 109-2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 Rs. 109-8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-6
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
5 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 23.

A further sharp drop of 65 to 73 points in old crops and 24 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on speculative, local traders and Wall St. selling. Liverpool has been reported 65 to 95 points lower. The market declined on general selling on unfavourable American Textile reports.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nordon & Co. cable under date 22nd April as under:—

"Weakness in securities affecting cotton. Bears confident. Prefer new crop purchase."

In response to renewed sharp decline reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 563½ i.e. Rs. 6 lower than yesterday's closing rate, for fully good M.G. Broach April/May delivery. At the commencement on buying by Marwari Shroffs the prices jumped to Rs. 565. After going down by a rupee on selling by Offices, the rate further improved to Rs. 565 on buying by Marwari Shroffs, and closed at Rs. 565½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 566 and advancing to Rs. 567½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers, closed at Rs. 567 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 561½ and declining to Rs. 559½ on scattered selling advanced gradually to Rs. 561, on buying by Bull Operators and remained barely steady at Rs. 559½ at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra July opening at Rs. 561½ declined to Rs. 559½ on selling by an European firm. The prices when touching Rs. 561 on buying by Bull Operators closed at Rs. 559½ at 4 p.m. Fully good M.G. Bengal May and July were both nominally quoted at Rs. 527.

There was a poor off-take for ready cotton yesterday and only about 900 bales were reported to have been sold.

No tenders were made to-day against F.G. M.G. Broach April/May total tenders up-to-date being 300 bales only.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 23.
6—30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach ..	April/May ..	567
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	525
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	527
Fine Oomra	May ..	559
Fine Oomra	July ..	559 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good,
M. G Bengal and Sindh Punjab	565	550	535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	586	576	561	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	616	606	591	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	601	591	576	
M. G. Broach No 2	602	592	562	572
M. G. Mathia	566	556	541	
M. G. Khandesh	576	566	551	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Apr. 23

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	525
„ „ Bengal May ..	526
„ „ „ July ..	528.
Fine Oomra „ May ..	559
„ „ July ..	559
Good Southerns May/June ..	580

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April 23.

New York Market 22nd April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29 52	May	29.27—25	29.15—37	28.79—73	
27.90	July		27.50—40	27.25—65	
24.35	Oct.			24.11—24	
23.77	Dec.			23.53—24	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.32, lowest 28.50, range .82 points. Wall St. selling, speculative selling, local traders selling and some realising in sympathy with weak stock market. Market improved on local short covering.

Liverpool Market 22nd April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.90	May	17.32—58	17.34—56	16 95—95	
17.23	July	16.72—51		16.30—93	
14.84	Oct.			14.15—69	
14.21	Jan.	13.81—40		13.54—67	
14.07	Mar.			13.42—65	
	Egyptian				
21.48	May			20.95—53	
19 18	Nov.			18.65—53	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 275,000. Weather is generally clear. Scattered selling. Small market.

(2) Cabled New York following: "Press reports probability of serious crisis United States Textile trade masters and operatives, to reduce cost of production. Is this correct?" they reply: "Textile strike New England appears imminent as both sides firm. However in view of stagnant trade, masters probably welcome strike and consequent lessened production eventually beneficial to trade."

(3) American cross rate 4.39 1/8 on Monday and 4.37 3/4 on Tuesday. May highest 17.40, lowest 16.89, range .51 points.

(4) Market declined on disappointing New York market. Weather is favourable. General selling, straddle selling, stopless orders being reached. Unfavourable United States Textile reports.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under: "Unsatisfactory American trade reports. Better weather. Looks temporarily lower."

	New York, April. 21.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	14 000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	
„ Exports to Continent ..	7.000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May ..	28.79—73
„ „ „ July ..	27.15—75
„ „ „ October ..	24.11—24
„ „ „ Dec. ..	23 53—24
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.20—70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..
Futures „ „ May ..	Market is
„ „ „ July ..	Closed today
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 1/4
Silver—Foreign mined ..	64 5/8

	Liverpool, April. 22. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	3000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	20
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—	
Mid. Americans Spot quiet	18.30
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	22.40
New York 11 a.m. May	29.10+2
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct	27.06+7
New Orleans 19 a m. May July	24.06+5 Closed to-day:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months	Liverpool April, 22. To-day's price.
April.	..
May.	..17.33+.57
June.	..17.14—.52
July.	..16.67—.56
Aug.	..15.90—.70
Sept.	..15.00—.50
Oct.	..14.41+.43
Nov.	.. —
December	..13.97—.40
January	..13.81—.40
Feb.	..13 71—.43
Mar.	..13.7.—.36
April.	.. 14.02
Egyptains— May	.. 21.05
„ July	.. 20 75
„ November ..	.. 18.90

CLOSING PRICE.

Months.	Liverpool, April 22. To-day's Price
April	17.18—96
May	16.95—95
June	16.72—94
July	16.30—93
August	15.55—85
September	14.78—72
October	14.15—69
November	13.83—68
December	13.70—67
January	13.54—67
February	13.44—70
March	13.42—65
April	13.37—65

Tone—Barely Steady.

COTTON ADDITIONL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 22

M. G. Bengal Good	11.70
„ „ Fully Good	12.10
„ „ Fine	12.50
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.35
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.75
„ „ Fine	13.25
M. G. Broach, Good	14.00
„ „ Fully Good	14.40
„ „ Fine	14.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.60
„ „ Fully Good	12.00
„ „ Fine	12.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April. 22

Months.	To-days price.
April	21.00—53
May	20.95—53
June	20.75—53
July	20.60—58
Aug.	20.30—55
Sept.	19.70—58
Oct.	18.95—58
Nov	18.65—53
December	18.60—53
January	18.60—53
Feb	18.60—53
Mar	18.60—53
Apl	18.60—53

WHEAT.

London, April 22.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. 3/21 Sellers ..	44
BARLETTA BUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	42/9
AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers Quiet	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Value	45
Tone—Firm and dearer	
White Soft red Karachi M/J nominal ..	44/3
White Cargo Rozario Santa Fe lbs. 64 Paid for March shipment to France	44/9
Wheat Cargo West Australian paid for April shipment to France	43/6
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom Qrs 2990,000	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April, 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April/May Sellers	26/6
July Sellers	24/3
July/Sept. Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/1

RUBBER

London, April 22

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May/June 11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April 12 1/2
Tone—Steady but not much doing sellers were reserved

SHARES

Market closed steady with small business. Following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 402/8, Apollo 21/4, By. Cotton 525, By. Dyeing 685, Century, 353/12, Cent. India 455, Crescent 221/4, Fazul 815, Ind. Bleaching 215, Ind. Malwa 380, Kohinoor 1070, New Great 348/12, Pearls 506/4, Phoenix 440, Pabaney 300, Shapurji 340, Simplex 212/8, Swadeshi 483/12, Tata Mills 245.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 190, By. Burma 282/8, By. Burma N.I. 60, By. Tramway 93/2, Bundi Cement 8/8, Katni Ord. 71/4, Katni Defd. 175, New India Ins. 12/8, Shivrajpur 33/4, Tata Ord. 24/4 Tata Defd. 93/12, Tata Hydro 770, Scindia Steam. 6/2.

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, Imperial partly 243/12, India 61/8, Central 25.

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, AP 22.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	402-8	402-8	
Bombay Cotton	525	525	
Bombay Dyeing	687-8-77-8-82 8	685	
Century	352 8-51-4	52-8-353-12	
Nagpur	456-4-53-12-55	52-8-455	
Colaba	161-4-55	57-8-162-8	
Crescent Ex-divi.	226-4	23-12-221-4	
Indore ex-divi.	380-77-8-80	77-8380	
Kohinoor	1070	1070	
New Great	3 6-4-55-50	45-348-12	
Pearl ex-divi.	506-4-5	506-4	
Phoenix	440	440	
Bharucha	335 22-8	30-340	
Simplex	235-25-30	25-215	
Swan ex-divi.	750	750	
Swadesh	482-8-85-80	482-8	
Pabani	302-8	300	
Fazal	312-8-7-10	12-8-315	
Mathuradas	305	300	
Tata Mill	250	215	
Globe	60	60	
Mysore	112-8	112-8	
Madhavji	252-8	252 8	
Finlay ex-divi.	555	555	
Gokak	102-8	105	
Edward Sassoon	205	202-8	
Myt re Sassoon	145	145	
Alcock	190	190	
Bombay Burma Old	282-8	282-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	93-12	93-2	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	85	85	
Bundi Cement	8-8	8-8	
Central E. Mining	23-8	23-8	
Indian Cement	51-4	51-4	
Katni Cement Ordy.	71-4	71-4	
Shivrajpur	33-4	33-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	24-4	24-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	82-8-83-12	82-8	

LINSEED.

London, April. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Sellers ..	£ 19 1/4
Tone.—Very slow demand	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net April/sellers ..	£ 36 3/8
May/Aug sellers ..	£ 36/3

METALS.

London, April 22

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 6s
Standard Copper G.M.B.	64 3/4
Copper Braziers	85
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4

BRASS

Bombay, April 23.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English ..	3/4	65	8	0
Do	1	65	8	0
Do	1 1/4	65	8	0
Do	1 1/2	65	8	0
Do	1 3/4	65	8	0
Do	2	65	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 23.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	3/4	71	8	0
Copper	1/	71	8	0
Copper,	1 1/4	71	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteks Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		72	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		65	0	0
„ „ 1 3/4 to 2		64	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April. 23

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	1	0
Do. ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	9
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattars ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No. 40-1	1	13	6
Do.	..No. 42-2	1	15	6
Do.	..No. 20	1	2	9
Do.	..No. 32	1	9	6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 22, 1924.

Cotton	14232 Bales
Wheat	21344 Cwts
Linseed	18858 „
Rapeseed etc	6030 „
Gingellyseed	284 „
Poppyseed	1332 „
Groundnuts	1158 „
Castorseed	7115 „
Rice	66220 „
Myrabollams	3570 „
Cottonseed	6268 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4734 „
Juwar	5298 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	14 „
Bajri	1919 „
Coal	3530 Tons

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husein Abdul Rehman & Co.)

BOMBAY, 23rd April, 5 p.m.

The market opened with more or less yesterday's closing quotations and in the course of the day exhibited a weakening tendency in old crop. Prices for March shipment have declined by a pence and those for April shipment have seen a decline of 9 to 3 d. per cwt. Ready prices remain unchanged. Purchase demand for spot sugar is on a moderate scale, to-day's off-take being 3,500 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar ready Rs. 23 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment ex. Bond. Rs. 20 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar ex. S.S. Kohinoor Rs. 19/12 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar shipment March sh. 27 per cwt FBH
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment April sh. 26/6 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July sh. 24 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Sept. sh. 23 per cwt. FBH.
Continental BRB Beet Sugar, ready Rs. 25 per cwt.
Tone of the Market:—Weak.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, April 22.

Description	Spot price 17-4-24	10-4-24
Bengals F. G.	519	540
S/Punjab F. G.	539	560
Broach F. G	589	595
Oomras Fine	583	580
Muttia F.	563	565
Khandesh	573	570
	Futures.	
Hedge Contracts.	17-4-24	10-4-24
Bengals-May	534	534
July	538	538
Broach, April/May ..	579	579
Oomra F. May.	569	567
July	570	570
Southerns, G. May/June ..	594	594

Receipts for the week ending 17th April 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	5729	7356
Oomras	26821	15742
Dholleras	4634	18172
Broach	14151	33405
Southerns	15348	6389
Persians	337	166
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	89
East Africans	1633	2080
Other sorts	..	..
Total	67508	84104

Exports for the week ending 17th April 1924.	Bales.
Eur pe U. K.	5418
„ Continent	28519
China	9822
Japan.	33067
Coast Ports.	716
Total	82771
Afloat in harbour Europe	14821
China, Japan and Coast Ports	3044
Total	47865

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 17th April 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
2740405	2830163	2492789	1840470	2564346

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 17th April 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
U. K.	126965	93487			
Continent.					
„	72 134	484636	402263	364525	391233
China	144 76	275070	229734	188461	85022
Japan	1019912	1154531	909343	530669	1124769
Coast Ports*	43736	34862	22433	11953	9314
Total	2045	23,2045	86,1563771,	1045308.	1610049

*Including 21388 bales for U.S. of America.
Total exports by mail from 1st September 1923 to 17th April 1924, 17,703 bales.
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th April 1924, 7,99,710 bales.x
Mills consumption for the ending 17-4-24 has been taken as 55,000 bales.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

A HARD-FOUGHT DRAW.

NAIDU'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

B. Y. M. LUCKNOW ..... 1 GOAL.
(Gazanfar).
AJMERE ..... 1 GOAL.
(Harbour).

The first semi-final of the Tournament on Wednesday between the Bengali Young Men and the Ajmere Railway team attracted a large crowd which began to fill the stands long before the appointed hour. For the purpose the trial of strength between the two opposing teams was considered to be the best game of the season as general opinion was that the winners of Wednesday would certainly annex the much coveted trophy.

Both teams were out to win at all costs and some brilliant hockey was witnessed. Excellent stick work, clever passing combined with a fast pace kept the spectators in suspense. The Bengalis had done the right thing in changing Sultan to the left but Longman was expected to make a much better show than he did. He charged at the Ajmere forwards and invariably lost the ball and it might have proved fatal had not Naidu, Sultan and Gurcharan strained every nerve to keep Harbour, Grant and Mahon back. Naidu was brilliant at centre-half his timely interceptions and clever dodging being a feature of the game. An unestimable worker. Naidu was always there to save the situation and fed his forwards very judicious ly. Gurcharan and Ali never lost sight of Boileau and Mahon for a moment and Naidu fixed his attention upon Harbour. Saunders and Phipps played very well in the Ajmere defence. S. Nelson, who is considered to be the best shot, was not too clean at times neither was Boileau very charitable to his old colleagues. Harbour was an eyesore to the Lucknow defence and rarely got an opening but when he did he scored the equaliser. The Bengalis scored a lucky goal and the decision of the referee was the subject of severe criticism during and after the game. "Some one had blundered was evident for, both Saunders and Collie watched the ball roll in and were probably stunned when the referee signalled a goal." The supervision at the Police Court end was far from being excellent. The scenes of the last final are too fresh in the minds of hockeygoers who must admit that the selection of referees for this particular game was not very wise. Some learn by watching and others by experience. We hope that those responsible for the selection will at least profit by experience. The 'offside' rule seemed to be extended at times while hitting hard or missing the ball were without exception given "sticks."

TEAMS.

B. Y. M.—Haru Bannerjee; Longman and Sultan; Gurcharan, Naidu and Ewaz Ali; Ahmed, Gazanfar, S. Mukherjee, Habul Mukherjee and P. Bannerjee.

AJMERE:—Collie; O. Nelson and Saunders; Meany, Mannings and Phipps; Mahon, Grant, Harbour, S. Nelson and T. Boileau.

Referees: Messrs. Kapadia and Cyriace D'Souza.

Winning the toss the Ajmere railwaymen [illegible] Gymkhana club has a great pace [illegible] the struggle. The Railway forwards [illegible] the first turn in attack but in a couple [illegible] minutes the Bengalis settled down and transferred play into the Ajmere area. Hamid and Gazanfar were prominent at first but after one or two disconcerted attacks a mad melee struggle followed. The Ajmere right wing [illegible] ran down his line with Ali chasing him. A good centre was directed to the Bengali goal but Mitra effected a good save with his hands. The Bengali quintette in their turn invaded the railway area but got no further than Saunders. Soon after a free hit near the Ajmere striking area resulted in a goal after 15 minutes' play, the ball going off the stick of Gazanfar who stood on the edge of the circle. It looked as though the bat had last touched a back and a corner would result. The Ajmere custodian made no attempt to stop the ball and was surprised to see the referee signal a goal. The supporters of the railway side "booed" and bellowed and expressed their indignation to no purpose. Meeting with this unfortunate reverse, the Ajmere boys plucked up courage and made a bid for the Bengal citadel right away and succeeded getting past Sultan but Longman and Naidu warded off a dangerous on rush. The Ajmere forwards were persistent in their attacks and with a series of neat dodges Harbour worked his way through the Bengalis and registered the equaliser twelve minutes before lemon time amid thundering cheers. From the bully-off Nelson and Harbour ran down again and sent the ball to Mahon. A run down the right wing was the next move but a long pass was intercepted by Naidu. A mid-field struggle ensued in the next five minutes and with another rush the railway forwards tested the Lucknow defence. Sticks against Sultan gave the Ajmere a penalty corner but Nelson carried the ball. Habul's play was much in demand and he fully extended the Ajmere halves when in possession.

The half-time whistle found the contestants on equal terms and a fresh struggle began in the second moiety. The Bengalis had the major portion of the attacking operations in the latter period and severely tested the Ajmere defence. P. Bannerje and Habul opened the attack. Gazanfar missed a "silter" on a pass from the right making glaring sticks. The Bengalis maintained pressure for a little over five minutes after which Mahon created an opening but lost to Ali. Longman charged at every attacker and missed. Harbour searched for a passage and shifted about to get possession. At last Boileau received a pass and had a try which ended in a corner. A clearance was followed by a keen struggle in mid-field when Harbour was through once more and looked like scoring. The Lucknow defence was determined to avert the calamity and conceded a penalty corner. Nelson sent a stinging shot which hit someone and the next corner was abortive. Habul changed places with Gazanfar to avoid the attention of Nelson and Mannings but Phipps tackled him successfully several times. Gurcharan and Ali stuck to the Ajmere wing forwards like leeches and Naidu was everywhere intercepting passes and judiciously feeding the forwards. Despite strenuous efforts, neither side was able to secure the verdict at full time and changed over to play five minutes each way. Exchanges were even in both periods of the extra time and neither team looked like scoring. An excellent game thus ended in a one-goal draw and it would be folly to prophesy.

TO-DAYS AT 5-30.

B. B. R. F. A. vs. Hornets.
Referees: Messrs. Kapadia and Nagpurewalla

FRIDAY.

B. Y. M. (Lucknow) vs Ajmere (Replay).

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The League Committee of the Western India Hockey Association in an urgent meeting last evening decided to drop the idea of running a knock-out competition of four teams in the first division as previously announced and it was decided to call a general meeting next week to settle points with reference to the unfinished fixtures and position of teams in the two divisions.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, April 22.

The Derby Betting is as under:—
9 to 1 Tom Pinch.
10 to 1 Donzelon (offered).
100 to 9 Bright Knight (taken and offered).
100 to 9 Diophon.
100 to 6 Knight of Garter.
18 to 1 Sansovino (offered).
22 to 1 Hurstwood (offered) and 25 to 1 (taken.)—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 22.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Huddersfield one Burnley nil; Tottenham nil, West Ham one.

Second Division:—Coventry City nil, Derby County one; Leicester City three; Nelson one; Stoke nil, Fulham nil; Crystal Palace two, Clapton Orient one.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Aberdare nil, Merthyr Town nil; Northampton one, Watford two; Newport C. three, Brentford two.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Bradford two, Wrexham nil; Hartlepools nil, Ashington one; Rochdale one, Tranmere nil; Rotherham two, Lincoln city nil; Wigan Borough one, Wolverhampton one.

The match between New Brighton and Crewe was not played.—Reuter

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCHES.

The following are the results of Rugby Football matches played to-day:—

Bath twentyeight, Leicester three; Bristol twentyone, London Welsh nine; Cross Keys seventeen, Northampton ten; Neath eleven, Barbarians eleven, Cardiff fourteen, Headingley eleven; Newport thirty, Plymouth three.—Reuter.

OOTACAMUND RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, April 22.

In connection with Ooty races, preparations are almost complete, and a large number of horses have already arrived from all parts of India, and it is expected that more will be coming within the next few days. A good number of trainers and jockeys are already here and practice jumps have already commenced. Four bookmakers are expected to come here for the season. There will be two totes at work.

The races will commence on May 3rd, and there will be races on 7th, 10th, 14th and 17th May.

In connection with the Ootacamund Polo Tournament, a challenge cup of the value of Rs. 800 awarded as a trophy, and matches will commence on Friday May 2). Four small cups of the value Rs. 50 will be given as trophies to the winning team. The challenge cup will become the property of the team or the representative team of any regiment or the Gymkhana club winning the tournament for three years in succession. In no case will the cup be allowed to be taken out of India till finally won. The tournament is open to any regimental team or Gymkhana in India or Ceylon, who belong to any body registered as a club by the Indian Polo Association, also to a combined team of any two regiments, any two or combeind any two or combined team of R. A. or Sapper and Miners in one station.

Entries will close on April 24th.

HORSE SHOW.

The Ootacamund horse show this year will be held on Monday May 5th, and annual race ball will be held on Thursday May 15th.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

In the sharemarket to-day Jutes opened quiet and unsettled after the holidays and without any buying support rates in almost all instances registered declensions. Reliance met with some enquiries.

In Coals little business was effected. In this section Burradhems dropped one and half points and Gopalichuck found more sellers.

In teas transactions in Cananhat Hoolungootie and Kalacherra merely reflected slight variations but the tone was easier.

In Miscellaneous nothing of importance was recorded. Spences Hotel lost one point on sellers coming out to realise.

Government securities had more sellers though rates are quotably unaltered.

Following were closing quotations.

Government Securities 3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 67/7 s.t., 5 per cent loan 2945-55 99/2 s.o.l., 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/2, s.l., 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/8. Do 1927 102 s.o.l. Do 1923 103/6 s.o.l., Do 1932 104/14, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1926 4½ 102/14, 6 per cent Punjab Bonds 1923-33 Rs. 101/9 s.l.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy. 160 s.l.

Cottons:—Dunbar 170 s.l.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 96/8, Alliance 435 s.l., Auckland 183 s.l. Baramgore 144/8 Clive 34/10 s.l., Craig 6, Empire 45/8 s.l., Gouripore pref. 94/8, Howrah 40/12, Hukumchand ordy. 8/12, Hukumchand pref. 22/8 Dis. Kamarhatty pref. 97 Lansdowne 276, National 271/8, Nuddea 41 Orient 175 s.l., Reliance 54/2 s.l., Standard 358 s.l.

Coals:—Bengal 643/8, Bengal Bhatdee 8/8 Badulanbararee 24, Bokare and Aangur 29/8, Borrea ordy. 77/4, Burra Dhemo 4/2, Burrakur 35/8 o.l., Demasurria 16/2, Economic 5/8, Gopalichuck 20/4, Hutodih 6/4 New Tetturiya 9, South Karanpura 16/8, Talcher 6/4 s.l., Union 18/4 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerating Gas 75 s.l., Indian Iron and Steel 41 s.l., Delhi Flour 11/12 s.l., Behar Rice 1/2, Spences Hotel 11/8, Howrah Oil 11/4.

Tea Companies Bararhat Tea 472/8, Bateli 3, East India 15/8, Hoolungoorie 480, Kalacharra 93 x.d.s.l., Margarets Hope 115 s.l., Soom 17/12, Tumsong 16/4.

Debentures:—4 per cent Calcutta Municipal Debentures 1914-15 78, 5½ per cent Fort William Jute Debentures 94/8.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and thirteen sixteenth pence and demand is one shilling is one shilling four and twenty-seven thirty-second pence.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH

"THOROUGHLY JUSTIFIED"

MR S. S. IYENGAR'S VIEW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 22.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyyengar, Ex-Advocate General, who has just returned from Vaikom, in the course of a statement to the Press, says that opinion in Travancore is in favour of the removal of unapproachability. A large section of Tamil settlers, Brahmins and others, are in favour of it, though there is also a section the other way. Nambudris, as a whole, appear to be against the innovation, but their influence is much less in Travancore than in Cochin and Malabar. As to this right of entry into the roads immediately around the Vaikom temple, the opinion of Brahmins and a few Nairs at Vaikom itself is strongly against it, but their opinion is discounted by the fact that the Brahmins there are dependent upon the temple. Mr. Iyyengar says that having gone into the whole question, his conclusion is that the common view that these paths in question are public roads in the full sense of the term is right The boards prohibiting entry which are now in evidence and which purport to exclude the public are quite a recent innovation. The boards in existence before merely stated that certain castes should not go along those roads. Admitting that these were public roads but relying upon custom which in Travancore has no longer the force of law, he agrees that Congressmen should have represented the matters personally to His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan before starting Satyagraha at Vaikom. The Satyagraha movement at Vaikom is thoroughly justified and must continue till there is a change of heart.

THE DEWAN ON THE SPOT

TALK WITH SATYAGRAHIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 22.

Cochin.—Yesterday a batch of 20 volunteers were sent to the Northern Road making twenty-three in all besides the other three on the usual roads. Previous notice was given to the police regarding this and they have since put up a barricade there. The Officiating Dewan visited the spot and enquired of the workers why the volunteers had come there? What their grievances were and whether they could be satisfied if better roads were provided? One Satyagrahi replied that they were there to assert their right over the way.

By an arrangement the Dewan met some of the Congress leaders and discussed with them the situation. The Dewan explained that there were King's highways and common highways, that prohibited roads were private ones, that it was an error that hasty action was taken in offering Satyagraha before constitutional methods such as representation to His Highness, and to Sri Mulam, the popular assembly and the Legislative Council were exhausted. The Dewan added that Christians and Mahomedans were allowed over the road according to the custom and that the temples were private property of the caste Hindus held in trust by the Government.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

The leaders pointed out that there was no use of discussing the technicalities, that the main question was the removal of untouchability which Government could effectively solve by enforcement of order 1045 M. E. throwing open all the roads open to caste Hindus to others as well for caste Hindus. They pointed out that similar opposition existed when schools were thrown open to untouchables some years ago which had since vanished.

The Dewan requested the leaders to stop the movement and promised to provide better and shorter roads for public including untouchables.

The leaders said that their only object was to establish the right of the way over the prohibited roads.

The Dewan said that he feared that there would be troubles if the Commissioner and other officials were withdrawn from the area but he expressed confidence that Congressmen would be non-violent.

CASTE HINDUS OBDURATE.

In the afternoon the Dewan met caste Hindu oppositionists who contended that the majority of Hindus were opposed to the idea of free passage to the untouchables, that the present move was only the first step. later they would want to enter the temple. They urged the exclusion of Mohamedans and Christians as well. They submitted that roads in question were private ones and as such the untouchables had no right to claim free passage and urged that Government should lose no time in saving their religion and *dharma* from disaster that threatened it by the action contemplated by the movement.

TRICHUR MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHUR (COCHIN STATE)

April 23.

The Municipal Council at a meeting passed the following resolution:—This Council resolves that the Chairman do take effective steps to make known to the public that all roads and lanes under the Municipality are open to all the people irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

APPEAL FOR MEN AND MONEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 22.

Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer who awaits trial for refusal to furnish security in a manifesto on the eve of arrest explains the situation at Vaikom as being one in which on the one hand Government have stopped arrests for the present, taking the whole thing leisurely and on the other the Satyagrahis having the monstrous task of protracted siege(?) and appeals for support in men and money.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S DONATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 23.

Mr. Sreenivasa Iyyanger has to-day sent to the Treasurer, Untouchability Committee Vaikom a donation of one thousand rupees.

FIFTH JATHA.

ARRIVAL IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 22.

The fifth Shahidi Jatha which is marching from Lyallpur for Jaito reached Lahore last night and was met by large crowds of the people and local Sikh Jathas. They marched in procession through the city.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S RETURN.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS' TRIBUTE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Sir J. C. Bose left India in September last returned to Calcutta to-day after eight months' tour. There was a reception at the Bose Institution in the afternoon, members paying him a high tribute for his work for the advancement of Indian Science. In the course of his reply, Sir Jagdish thanked the members and said that Indian Science had already secured a prominent place in Europe.

PICKETING IN POONA.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 23.

Picketing of liquor shops was peacefully going on here for the last month and a few volunteers were sentenced. The District Magistrate issued an order yesterday under Section 144 C.P.C. prohibiting all such efforts. The future plans are not exactly decided by the picketers but action is suspended by them for the present. A case is filed against Mr. Lavate, a well knewn temperance worker, and will finally be heard on the 30th of April.

IMPERIAL BANK CASE

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 22

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Shafi, Special Magistrate, after protracted enquiry, committed to sessions to-day Rai Sahib Bishambarnath Tandon and 14 others in connection with what is locally known as the Imperial Bank Fraud case. The Rai Sahib who is well connected was at one time a treasurer in the Lucknow branch of the Imperial Bank and by virtue of his office was responsible for the appointments of subordinates in his department. The Rai Sahib along with some of his subordinates and several others stood charged with cheating, conspiracy to cheat, forgery and criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 10 lakhs of property, of the Imperial Bank. The Special Magistrate examined 197 prosecution witnesses and 3,200 exhibits were produced in court on behalf of the prosecution. The exhibits were mostly hundis and cheques which according to the prosecution were mostly bogus but which by reason of ingenious methods adopted by the accused were always passed as genuine and cashed by the Imperial Bank.

The Magistrate's committal order consists of over 150 typed pages and immediately after orders were passed Mr. Bahadurji, Sahid Hussain and Dr. Misra, barristers-at-law on behalf of the different accused, moved the Sessions Judge for bail and interim bail was granted to all the accused, the amounts being the same as before the committal to sessions, that is to say, Rs. 1 lakh for Rai Sahib and amouts varying from ten thousand to one thousand for the rest. The sessions trial will probably commence from 7th May.

The Lahore Municipality has resolved to present a farewell address to Sir Edward Maclagan.—A. P.

Mr. Chandhari Sahabuddin M.L.C. President of the Lahore Municipality entertains the Governor at a farewell dinner on the 23rd instant.—A. P.

NEW ELECTION TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

FROM BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

As the election of Mr. Jafferbhoy Abdullabhoy Laliji to the Bombay Legislative Council for the above constituency has been declared to be void, a fresh election has been rendered necessary.

The following dates have been fixed for the various stages of the election:—

WEDNESDAY 30th April 1924
Nomination of Candidates.

THURSDAY 1st May 1924.
Scrutiny of Nominations.

TUESDAY 27th May 1924.
8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., Polling Hours.

THURSDAY 29th May 1924.
12 noon at the Head Quarters Office of the Returning Officer:—
Counting of votes.

Particular attention is invited to the date fixed for the "Nomination of Candidates."

POLICE AND STALL KEEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the article in your issue dated 8th instant, headed "Bombay Police Court: Harassing Poor Stall-keepers: Strictures against Police" the account of the first prosecution ends as follows:—

"After hearing both sides Their Worships decided that no obstacle was caused by using the windows and warned the accused not to shout or use any portion of the road. They ordered the accused to be acquitted."

I have the honour to inform you that the Court records show that the accused were convicted and warned and discharged. Their Worships passed no strictures against the Police in either case.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours etc.,
D. HEALY.
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
No. 1414.

Bombay, April 15.

Our headlines were a little misleading as on turning to the report, we find that the "strictures" referred to were indulged in not by the Court but by the defendants' pleader. According to our information, the Court records show that the accused were simply warned and discharged. Possibly the simple warning may imply conviction to the understanding of the minions of the law.—Edr. "Bombay Chronicle."

MR. HAJI'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you would kindly announce in your esteemed paper that I am going to contest the Bye-election for the Muhammadan Urban Constituency of Bombay City for one seat which has been declared vacant by setting aside the election of a returned candidate. I am contesting the election as an Independent and I will publish my election manifesto very shortly.—Yours etc.,

IBRAHIM S. HAJI,
B.A., B. Sc., F.R.E.S., Bar.-at-Law.

B. P. T. RAILWAY

Mr. V. P. Avadhani, writes to us complaining of the attitude of the Goods Foreman, Oil Depot, Bombay Port Trust Railway, towards the employees under him and desires that the Manager of the Railway should look into the grievances of the men.

WEEKLY HEALTH

The total mortality 756 was 8 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.70. These figures compare favourably with those for the 16th week of 1923 when the mortality was 889 and death-rate 37.88, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 1,134 and death-rate 33.07.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3, and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 265 as against 1 and 273 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 183 were among infants under one year of age; 22 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death.

Small-pox caused 154 attacks and 98 deaths

Plague caused 26 attacks and 22 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 349 and compares favourably with that for the 16th week of 1923 when the figure was 332 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz. x 328.

CHANDA RAMJI HIGH SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society of the School, Dr. Miss Jamnabai Dhurandhar, M.R.C.P. (Eng.) L.M. (Rotunda), M.B., B.S. (Bom.) a past students of the school who has recently returned after completing her medical studies in England and Ireland, will deliver a lecture on "My Impressions of English and Irish Society" tomorrow (Friday, the 25th inst.), at 4.15 p.m., when the Lady Superintendent will preside. All past students are cordially invited.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ordinary and Extra-ordinary General Meetings of the shareholders of the Union Bank of India Ltd., at 3 p.m. at Head Office.

FRIDAY, April 25.

Public meeting to give a Send Off to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. and Dr. Annie Besant, Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

S.S. "Mantua" with the English Mails from London due to arrive 6 a.m.

2nd LL.B. and Inter Commerce and C. Coss Exams. results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 26.

S.S. "Macedonia" with outward English Mails leaves 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 24 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 15m; Sunset 6h 55m.
April 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h 14m; Sunset 6h 57m.
April 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 14m; Sunset 6h 58m.
April 27 (Sun.) sunrise 6h 13m; sunset 6h 59m.
April 28 (Mon.) sunrise 6h 13m; sunset 7h 0m.
April 29 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 0m.
April 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 12m; Sunset 7h 0m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba).	
	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*12.0
Gujarat Mail ...	8.42	20.40
Delhi Express ...	8.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express ...	7.45	21.30
Express ...	330.35	7.0

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Punjab Mail ...	17- 0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.) ...	10- 0	10-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	4- 0	10-0
Madras Mail ...	6.30	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-30	12- 0
Dates III Poona Express ...	12-30	14-30
Poona Express ...	19-45	5-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	5- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger ...	21-40	6- 0

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S S Clan Colquhoun left Liverpool on the evening of 17th inst.

S S Clan Macnaughton left Suez on the evening of 17th inst.

S S Clan Mackinlay arrived at London on the evening of 19th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The prescribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day (Thursday, the 24th inst).

CONVERSIONS TO HINDUISM.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha 60 Christians—men, women and children—from the villages Kalak, Umrat and Kavri were converted to Hinduism at Ankleshwar centre of the Sabha on 4th, 6th and 7th April 1924.

DAILY MORTALITY.

Disease.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Small-pox	... 18*	9
Cholera	... Nil	Nil
Plague	... 2	Nil
Influenza	... Nil	Nil

*Including 1 imported case from Kurla.
Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 119.
Total mortality this day last year 127.

LECTURE BY MR. SATYAMURTY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union, Mr. Satyamurty, M.L.C. of Madras will deliver a public lecture on "Swarajists and the Councils" at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Square, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday, the 24th inst). Mr. M. R. Jayakar has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the National Conference Office to a give a Send Off to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C. and Dr. Annie Besant on the eve of their departure for England as members of the National Convention Deputation at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort tomorrow (Friday, the 25th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., will preside on the occasion.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA.

The next monthly meeting of the above Sabha will be held on 25th instant (Friday) at 3 p.m. at Vaidya Jadavji Trikmji's Dispensary at Kalbadevi Road when Vaidya Bhushan Prabhakar Crishnaji Pange will deliver a lecture on Small-pox and the homely suggestions to be carried out by people during epidemics.

BOMBAY ESEAN COMMUNITY.

The 16th instruction class for the Esean Community will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, the 26th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) A discourse on the subject, "The visible universe and its relation to man" will be continued. Admission is by card only from Mr. L. B. Nayak, Recorder, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

PATHARE PRABHU CHARITIES.

A special General Meeting of the P. P. Charities will be held on Sunday, the 27th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the House of Mr. Raghunandan N. Kothare, Thakurdwar, to consider the question of costs of the Bai Guru Suit.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1924.

DANGEROUS OBSTINACY.

We cannot congratulate the Government of India on the amazingly obstinate attitude adopted by them in regard to the granting of passports to the Khilafat delegation to Turkey and other Muslim States. They refused passports to twelve out of nineteen members of the delegations on grounds which were stated in the Legislative Assembly by Sir Malcolm Hailey and which can only be described as flimsy and unworthy of any responsible Government. These grounds, the chief of which was that the members to whom the passports were refused were either non-Muslims or convicted by a British Court of Law, were ruthlessly exposed in the trenchant but dignified reply given by Maulana Shaukat Ali. In his reply to the Home Department Maulana Shaukat Ali warned the Government about the reaction on public opinion, especially Muslim public opinion, of their refusal to withdraw the restrictions which "were tantamount to a categorical refusal to Khilafat workers in India to send any delegation whatever abroad."

The warning has not been taken to heart by Government and in defiance of the Legislative Assembly, which carried a motion of adjournment on the subject, and of public opinion throughout the country they have persisted in a most arbitrary and reprehensible exercise of power, which not only raises a constitutional issue of the utmost moment regarding the freedom of movement of the subject, but which is also a most unwarranted interference with the purely religious affairs of the Muslim community. Government have been clearly given to understand that the object of the delegation is absolutely non-political. It is to adjust the relations of all Muslims and to remove all existing misunderstandings, an object which it is every Muslims' duty to secure. This being the object of the delegation, "it is not for any member of an alien Government, professing neutrality in matters of religion," as Maulana Shaukat Ali insists, "to presume to say who should and who should not represent a religious community in dealing with questions connected with its faith."

Maulana Shaukat Ali was no less explicit as regards what was virtually a demand for guarantees for good behaviour: "It is idle to expect from the kind of men for whom passports were asked that they would dream of purging themselves, as the Home Member described it, of so-called offences which are their pride and no undertaking is necessary from men whose chief concern in this case is religion and the solidarity and welfare of the Islamic brotherhood, that they would not indulge in any wild political propaganda in the States proposed to be visited as the latest demand of the Government suggests. Clearly worded messages have already been sent on behalf of the Khilafat organisation and the Jamait-ul-Ulema declaring emphatically that Indian Mussalmans do not desire to interfere in the national affairs of their brethren abroad, with which the latter alone are competent to deal. The undersigned has not the least doubt that this is a sufficient assurance for his Muslim brethren who have already assured him that the delegations would be received with honour and love and that the necessary facilities would gladly be provided. This should be a sufficient assurance for the Government to accept and formally to convey to the Governments concerned, if such be the ordinary diplomatic procedure." That, despite this assurance Government persist in their attitude of exasperating the Muslims can only be explained by the fact that they are allowing themselves to become the tools of those who are the friends neither of England nor of Islam.

THE "LIBERAL" PANACEAS.

Our "Liberal" friends have advanced one stage further in their programme. Upto now they were content with "petitioning," "praying" and "protesting" to Government. Henceforth, if Mr. Sastri is to be believed, they will also "admonish" the Government. Unfortunately, it is not clear whether it is only Mr. Sastri who believes in this new panacea or whether the rank and file of his party also are convinced of the necessity of a change in the method. The public are led to entertain a doubt on the point owing to certain recent incidents which have come to their notice. One such occurred in the Council of State during the recent debate on the Kenya and South African Indian question. Mr. Sastri had essayed to admonish both the Imperial and Indian Governments for their failure to safeguard the interests of Indians, but a "Liberal" leader, more veteran than even Mr. Sastri, came down upon the latter and severely castigated him for his "screamings and screechings." There are other "Liberal" veterans also who look askance at Mr. Sastri's heroics. Mr. Sastri himself complained of such attitude in rather bitter terms a few days ago in the "Leader." The public are, therefore, left to wonder whether Mr. Sastri's is not a cry in the wilderness of the "Liberalism" of his orthodox friends. In the presidential address of Mr. Srivastava at the U. P. Liberal Conference, and in the speeches of other "Liberal" stalwarts, one fails to detect any inclination to revise the old discredited methods of the Party. There is in these speeches the same old pathetic faith in the good intentions of the ruling classes in Great Britain, the same old childish hope that things will straighten themselves if they are left undisturbed and the same old blind conviction that you have only to send a deputation to England and harangue some audiences there to convert the British nation to your side and accomplish the miracle of making the Indian bureaucracy disappear into thin air and seeing Swaraj set up in its place. Mr. Srivastava and his colleagues are staunch believers in "progress by constitutional means" and point a proud finger at their "solid achievements" in the legislatures during the last three years. It is a pity that these "solid achievements" are unappreciated by both their countrymen and the Government, the latter of whom have been declaring that Diarchy has not at all been given a trial. Even the latest speech of Prof. Richards complains of this fact. But the faith of the "Liberals" is unbounded and they hope that if the Royal Commission they have been asking for is not conceded immediately, it will be conceded at last at some "early" date and in the meanwhile the "Liberals," true to their creed, will make most of the enquiry initiated by the Indian Government and hope for the best. Any drastic methods, such as that of refusing Supplies and so on, are anathema to them, though the history of parliamentary institutions all the world over may declare such methods to be perfectly constitutional.

The speakers at the "Liberal" Conference suggested various means for reviving the drooping spirits of the members of the Party, such as the enforcemen of stricter party discipline, organisation of a party fund, increase of membership, continuous and incessant education of the electorate, starting of newspapers, especially vernacular newspapers, and the despatch of a deputation to England. Saving the last, that is, the deputation, we do not see any prospect of the "Liberals" being successful in any other direction indicated above, for the "Party" is suffering from a malady which is incurable. Both its ideals and methods are out of tune with the aspirations of the nation and unless they are radically altered there is little hope of the Party carrying the people with it. There is moreover a glaring inconsistency in the professions and practices of the Party. The president of the Conference appeals to his countrymen "to stand firm by their brethren in Kenya in their struggle to uphold their national honour and to remove the racial stigma," knowing fully well that the Kenya Indians are carrying on a non-cooperation movement, and are refusing to pay taxes. But when his countrymen in India resort to the same method or even milder methods to secure redress of national wrongs, the president and his "Liberal" friends are aghast and can find no words to cry down those who resort to such methods. Evidently, the "Liberal" principles, according to these votaries of "Liberalism," have to be diluted down to suit the circumstances of the different countries and especially the circumstances of the "Liberals" in each of these countries. Can such an accommodating creed appeal to the imagination of the nation?

Notes of the Day.

India's Reply.

It is not surprising that Mr. Lloyd George's organ, the "Daily Chronicle", refers sympathetically to the hysterical outburst of the European Association. "It believes", so Reuter's agency informs us, "if Government firmly reassert the principle of the Reform Act that Indians can have more self-government only in proportion as they worked out the reforms and if they show the great bulk of the Moderates who have gone over to what they reckoned the stronger side that they put their money on the wrong horse there will be an outcry, but in the end it may be a chance for reforms. Otherwise there will be none." It was Mr. Lloyd George's Government which enacted the Government of India Act as it was Mr. Lloyd George who made the notorious "steel frame" speech. The Government representing "the most determined people in the world" may attempt to coerce the people of India to accept the Government of India Act which is an insult to their manhood, but the reply of the latter will continue to be what Pandit Motilal Nehru described on Friday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya:

"We shall never co-operate with the Government, till it gives up the arrogant claim to make three hundred millions dance to the tune set by it. The one condition precedent for co-operation and even for establishing the much desired contact is that we must start on a clean slate. So long as the unjust, unnatural and insulting assumption contained in the preamble of the Act is allowed to hold good, so long will this point of contact be sought for, in vain. The Government of India may hold its enquiry, cover reams of paper by the evidence of those interested in the working of the Act as it stands and send Home formidable despatches based on that evidence. The British Cabinet may adopt the recommendations of the Government of India, either wholly or in part. The Mother of Parliaments may again and again talk out the Indian situation. All this may be done. But the situation will remain unchanged, unless and until the right of the people of India to frame their own constitution is fully conceded."

Well Done, Ahmedabad!

Congressmen on the Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality have effected a further breach in the citadel of the bureaucracy. They have carried a resolution in the Board recommending that the rules be so amended that persons holding the "Vinit" (Matric) and "Snatak" (B.A.) qualifications of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth should be made eligible for employment under the Municipality. At present matriculates and graduates of Government recognised Universities only are eligible for employment. If the resolution of the Board is carried into effect, the result will be a double blessing. On the one hand, it will help the Municipality to impart a truly healthful tone to the system of education obtaining in its schools; on the other hand, it will help the Gujarat Vidyapeeth by finding employment for its graduates. These graduates deserve to be helped not merely for their own sake, but for the sake of the culture of which they are the repositories, a culture far superior in some respects to that to which the graduates of "recognised" universities can lay claim. If the national educational institutions which have come into existence during the past few years are to thrive, public bodies like municipalities and local boards, as well as the public at large, should avail themselves of the services of the students of these institutions in an increasing measure. The example set by the Ahmedabad Municipality deserves to be widely followed by all public bodies in the country. We know, of course, that such a step will not find favour in the eyes of Government, but the local bodies must assert their right to be masters in their own homes.

Justice in South Africa.

The following letter published in the "Star" of Johannesburg illustrates the manner in which justice is meted out to Indians and "Natives" as contrasted with the Whites:

To the Editor of "The Star."

Sir,—You have cited in a leading editorial a few cases as between whites and coloured. Here are two more: (1) An Indian was the other day convicted here of intimacy with a white girl and sentenced to three years' hard labour, ten lashes, £50 fine and deportation. (2) A white man was convicted of rape of a native girl at Mafeking and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. In the first case a white girl had been deliberately carrying on with an Indian for the last two years which would not be at all punishable in Europe. In the second case however, the crime was deliberately committed in the open veld in broad daylight, for which in Europe he would certainly get much heavier and more rigorous punishment. Is this Christian justice or British justice, or purely South African justice?

G. DINGOMAL.

A "Depressed" Classes' Charity.

The Shri Somavanshiya Shikshana Vardhak Fund, Nasik, an educational institution of the so-called depressed classes, appeals for help to the charitable public of Bombay, especially to those who consider the raising of those classes a condition precedent to the political salvation of India. Their school which has been working usefully for many years was in a hired building, which they have now had notice to vacate. No other building in Nasik will be rented to them for the purpose. But a piece of land has been given to the fund, which is now endeavouring to collect Rs. 5,000, the sum required for the erection of a temporary building. The school must leave the present building in two months and unless the boys are to be camped out of-doors in the rains, some kind of a building must be ready to receive them before the monsoon breaks. A sum of Rs. 1,600 has been already collected, of which Rs. 500 is the gift of Messrs. Birla Brothers of Bombay. Rs. 3,400 remains to be collected. It is not a great sum and there must be many thousands in Bombay who would rather give a rupee to the Shri Somavanshiya Shikshana Vardhak Fund than see an institution like the school at Nasik ruined or in abeyance.

Idar State.

The mass of correspondence published in several vernacular papers lends one to the conclusion that there is something rotten in the State of Idar. Situated in the north of Gujarat Idar is under the supervision of the Political Agent of Mahikantha. The State owns 915 villages with a population of two lakhs and a quarter mostly consisting of Bhils and backward tribes. Divided among these 915 villages there are hardly 55 schools for children, so little has education spread in the State of Idar. But illiteracy of the people is not the only glaring defect of the State administration. In addition to the ordinary taxes the people who are utterly poor are, it is alleged, compelled to pay numerous other taxes, at the sweet will of the officers which are exacted in an incredibly callous manner. There is, for instance, the "Navarasi" tax. A correspondent in a vernacular journal has described it as follows:

"No sooner is the body of a dead man removed from the house than a State officer visits the house and seals the doors causing inconvenience to the members of the bereaved family and precluding them from performing funeral ceremonies. After the lapse of a few days officers appointed to bring into operation the law of "Navarasi" break the seals and in the presence of a *panch* prepare a list of the articles of property. The tax is so drastically collected and the law put into operation that it has been regarded as a weapon of oppression. Even the relatives of those who died years ago do not escape scot-free. The result is that widows find it extremely difficult to get rented houses for residential purposes. Innocent people are threatened with prosecution under the charge of having illegally kept the property of relatives with themselves."

Alleged Excesses.

But more obnoxious still is the tax known as "Patiawera" from the free use alleged to be made of *patias* or flat pieces of wood on the bodies of the victims to exact the tax. The tax was originally imposed with a view to recover money spent in suppressing the activities of the Bhils under the leadership of Motilal Pancholi. The correspondent referred to describing the manner of extorting the tax writes:—

"The officer empowered to collect money keeps ready with him several pieces of wood of the shape of cricket bats and whoever hesitates to pay the tax is belaboured till the consent of payment is tortured out of him. Several persons, it is alleged, have died of this inhuman beating. The amount of this tax varies from individual to individual. While generally a Patelia is required to pay Rs. 9, a carpenter and a smith Rs. 7, a Dhed and a Chamar Rs. 5, a Brahmin and a Bania are compelled to pay sums ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 as the condition of each of these victims enables him to pay in the opinion of the self willed officer. Several lakhs are said to have been already collected by the beating of the *patias*. The tax has spread a terror among the Bhils who are proverbially poor, getting hardly one full meal per day. Numerous other taxes are in vogue such as water tax, milk tax, chamar tax. In a village called Bamna there is a buffalo tax which the owner of a buffalo is compelled to pay on every occasion of the delivery of the buffalo. Sufferings arising out of forced labour are untold."

That is the picture of the Idar State as delineated in broad outlines by a correspondent. If there are progressive States in Gujarat like Raikot it is a misfortune that there still exists a State like Idar drawing its nourishment from incredible processes such as those described above. Alas! the days of feudalism are not yet past.

The Coroner's Enquiry.

A correspondent writes:—"Those who were present on Tuesday evening at the Coroner's Court at the inquest of Gajanan Rather who, it is alleged, was stabbed by one Daniel Hivale, must have been struck by the apathy of fixing hours of enquiry without consulting the convenience of the jurors and the witnesses. In fact when all the judicial courts of the city adjourn for the day the Coroner begins his adjourned work. The result is that many devout Hindus who have to take their supper before the sun sets or Mahomedans who have to break their fast in the current month of Ramazan, suffer owing to the inconvenient hour. I refer to a case which occurred on Tuesday evening when a Mahomedan juror had to leave the Court for a few minutes after sunset for breaking his fast and as he could not go out for a long time to pray and eat something he had to content himself with smoking a bidi. The Coroner holds his court generally in the morning and if he were to adjourn further enquiries to next morning it would facilitate both the witnesses and the jurors. The present system is several decades old and it requires an early modification. Besides, the Coroner gets his pay for the full day and one fails to see the wisdom of adjourning enquiries to evenings and continuing them till eight o'clock and some times later than this unearthly time. If the Coroner is busy with some other work elsewhere it is for the Government to see that he does his full day's work for the pay he receives."

LABOUR SITUATION IN INDIA.

ITS TENDENCIES.

(BY N. M. JOSHI)

In this article I propose to place before your readers some random thoughts on the tendencies that are becoming visible in the present position of Indian Labour. Some features of the situation were becoming perceptible for some time past but their presence has become marked after the strikes at Bombay and elsewhere and the incidents that took place in connection with them. I wish to make it clear that while writing on this matter when I refer to present political organisations or men, I have no intention to do so in a partisan spirit. There is hardly any difference between the present political parties in the country in their attitude towards Labour.

Dangers of Improper Industrialisation.

In a country almost wholly dependent upon agriculture, it is but natural that politicians and economists should show a strong desire for rapid growth of industries; but what is not natural in my opinion is that they should be heedless to the fact that while industrialisation through private capitalistic undertakings provides increased scope for employment to workers and improves the rate of wages, still if proper remedial and preventive measures are not taken in time, such industrialisation also brings in its train many evils which were unknown before. From the workers' point of view, therefore, industrialisation accompanied by these evils is an advantage of doubtful utility. Although India is not still highly industrialised some dangers of improper industrialisation have begun to be visible in textile, mining and transport industries even at this present stage of development. On account of the depression in trade during the last year and half there has been a tendency towards the reduction of wages as well as unemployment in the whole country. Thousands of workers have been dismissed from railway workshops and their wages reduced. Wages have also been reduced in the textile industry. The strikes that have taken place only indicate the desperate and hopeless struggle made by workers to save themselves from the calamity. No body expected that they would be successful. But what is unexpected is the indifference with which the educated public is viewing the situation. If unemployment cannot be prevented under capitalistic industrialisation, its misery can be alleviated by a scheme of unemployment insurance. But even a talk about the establishment of a scheme for unemployment insurance does not receive encouragement. Similarly, in an industry which made more than hundred per cent. profits for some years, a sudden reduction of wages could have been avoided by limiting and equalising dividends. But the educated public will not seriously consider a suggestion of this kind. Even the "Bombay Chronicle" took me to task for referring to the dangers of improper industrialisation last year during the debate on the question of Protection in the Legislative Assembly. It is said that let the industries first come and let evils thrust themselves upon our attention, let the workers suffer miseries for some time in the interest of the country (?) and then it will be time to think of the remedial and preventive measures. It is said that our country is not yet prepared for such advanced measures as unemployment insurance which are also premature. I fail to understand how a country can be unprepared for adopting measures necessary to combat the evils accompanying the growth of an industry for which the country was not only prepared but is anxious for its further rapid growth. I hope leaders of public opinion in the country will ask the men dismissed from the railway workshops and the workers in the textile industry whether such a time has come or not. The fact is that the educated public opinion does not think that it is the right of workers in an industry to be protected against evils incidental to its. Leaders of public opinion think that there is nothing wrong in tempting an ignorant and poor cultivator to leave his village by hopes of high wages and then to leave him to shift for himself in times of difficulty.

Domination of Capital.

Although there is a great cry for protecting the profits of the employers by a high tariff wall at the cost of the country, still the workers in an industry are not supposed to have the right of protection against bad times at the hands of the State. This tendency of looking exclusively to the interests of the employers is a prominent feature in the present labour situation in the country. The public mind is completely dominated by sympathy for the employers. This was clearly visible during the recent Bombay strike and its sequel—the shooting affair. I have carefully followed the speeches in the Bombay Legislative Council on the motion for adjournment of the House to consider the shooting of mill-workers by the police. Excepting Mr. Baptista and, to some extent, Mr. Bole, no one seemed to sympathise with the cause of labour. There was much abuse of the police which though fully deserved, was clearly intended as a political bit against the Government rather than as expression of the speakers' sympathy for the cause of the workers. Otherwise I cannot understand how a Member could have escaped being hit back when he naively hinted that loss of life became necessary on account of the loss of property. It seemed to me, though watching from a distance, that politicians in Bombay believe that loss of human life is justifiable in order to save the property of the employers. There is another clear evi-

(Continued on page 2.)

LIBERALS' REVOLT.

AGAINST "HUMILIATING CONDITIONS."

LABOUR'S OPEN HOSTILITY.

LONDON, April 22.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech at Llanfairfechan, declared it was absolutely untrue that there was a revolt against Mr. Asquith. There was, however, a revolt against the humiliating conditions under which the Liberal Party was expected to keep in power a Government that never concealed its hostility towards the Liberals. Labour speakers had said that the Liberal Party was effete and done for. They were told that there would not be an election for two or three years. Meanwhile, the Liberals would be oxen to draw the Labour Government over rough roads in Parliament and finally be slaughtered. Mr. MacDonald had, in three months, dissipated the stock of goodwill of those who had put Labour in office. The Labour Party should reconsider its attitude before it was too late. —Reuter.

APPEAL TO LABOUR TO RECONSIDER ATTITUDE.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), April 22.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Llanfairfechan, to-day, protested against the attitude adopted by the Labour Government towards the Liberals, and asked why the two parties could not cooperate on better terms. He said that the Liberals took a very grave step, last January, when they put into power a socialist Government for the first time. The Liberal Party had promised to give fair play to Labour, and they meant it, seeking only to do their best for the country. He complained that while the Liberal members were voting for this end and supporting Government in passing good measures, Government acknowledged that support by hostility to the Liberal Party in and out of Parliament. He sincerely asked the Labour Government to reconsider their attitude. They and the Liberal Party between them represented nine millions of voters. Both were sincerely desirous of carrying out the measures which would improve the condition of the people. Acting together, they were irresistible: divided they were futile. Why could they not cooperate on terms consistent with honour, dignity and conscientees of both.—B. O. W.

A CROP OF LARCENY CASES.

EX-MINISTERS IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, April 22.

St. Johns.—Sir Richard Squires, Ex-Prime Minister of Newfoundland has been arrested on a charge of larceny of 2?,000 dollars. Alex Campbell, ex-Minister of Agriculture, John Meaney, ex-Liquor Controller, Whitford McNeilly, ex-Clerk of the Crown Lands Office, have also been arrested on charges of larceny of 400, 100,000 and 30,000 dollars, respectively. Squires, Meaney and Menelly were admitted to bail of 40,000 dollars each, and Campbell of 4,000.

Alex Rooney, Accountant-General of the Post Office was charged with larceny of 31000 dollars. He escaped to Canada a fortnight ago. William O'Reilly, ex-Magistrate, is being conveyed to St. Johns on a charge of obtaining 12,000 dollars on false pretences.—Reuter.

CORPORAL RYAN'S MURDER.

CONFESSION OF ARRESTED STUDENT.

LONDON, April 23.

Cairo.—The student arrested at Heliopolis on Saturday has confessed that he murdered Corporal Ryan and has disclosed the name of his accomplice. He declared the object of the murder was to create trouble between the Zaglul Ministry and the British Residency.—Reuter.

SHIPYARD WORKER RESUME WORK

LONDON, April 23.

There was a general resumption of work by the Southampton shipyard workers today.—Reuter.

A BURGOMASTER ASSASSINATED

LONDON, April 23.

Paris.—A message from Speyer says that an unknown person in a motor car assassinated Helfferich, the burgomaster of Munchweiler to-day.—Reuter.

BEDOUIN PARLIAMENT ELECTION.

LONDON, April 22.

Jerusalem.—The election of the members of the first Bedouin Parliament which meets on June 1st began in Trans-Jordania to-day. —Reuter.

END OF MEXICAN REBELLION.

LONDON, April 22.

Washington.—The Mexican Embassy announces that with the occupation in progress at Merida and other cities in the Yucatan Peninsula the rebellion in Mexico has ended.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testiped to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners: the light is soft and well brilliance

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ANOTHER WORLD CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S PLEA.

FOR FURTHER REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS,

LONDON, April 22.

New York.—President Coolidge, addressing the annual lunch by the Associated Press, announced that with the definite settlement of German reparations firmly established, he would favour the calling of another world Conference to consider a further limitation of armaments and the codification of the international law. The Washington Conference did a great deal to restore international harmony and goodwill but the questions of submarines, aircraft and land forces still remained unsolved. President Coolidge declared the Dawes' report was unsurpassed in importance since the Armistice, and trusted it would commend itself to all the European Governments interested as a method of arriving at a stable adjustment of reparations. President Coolidge indicated that private American capital would be forthcoming for a loan to Germany.—Reuter.

OPENING OF LONDON SEASON

LONDON, April 22.

The London Season opened with dinner and reception given by Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles at Chesterfield House to-night. There were about 28 guests at the dinner including the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Princess Patricia and Hon. Alexander Ramsay, Lord and Lady Hovar, Lord and Lady Desborough, Lord and Lady Southborough, Lord and Lady Morris, Sir George and Lady Lloyd, Sir James and Lady Allen, Sir John and Lady Hanbury Williams, Sir Aston and Lady Webb, Sir Pieter and Lady Steward-Bam, and Australian Senator and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. F. C. T. and Mrs. O'Hara Miss S. Kenyon Slaney, Lord Harding of Penshurst and Sir William Garstin. About 400 visitors from various parts of the Empire attended the reception among whom were Lord and Lady Olivier, Lord and Lady Lee, Viscount and Lady Peel, Lord and Lady Islington, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord and Lady Pentland, Sir David Sassoon, Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavacharya, H. H. the Aga Khan, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Mr. K. C. Roy, Sir Ali and Lady Imam, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Rajagopala and Lady Chari and Lady Ratanji Tata.

From Ceylon the guests were Mr. T. C. Owens, Doctor C. A. Hewavitarne, Hon. J. H. Meedeniya Adigar, Hon. P. B. Nugawela Diyawadana Nilame.—Reuter.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, April 22.

Wellington (New Zealand).—Railwaymen throughout the Dominion have struck for higher wages. The whole service is a standstill, and thousands of Easter holiday-makers are stranded from their homes. Motor cars are being pressed into service instead of trains.

DECISION OF GOVERNMENT.

Wellington.—Mr. Massey declares that Government has decided to test the question of whether the country is to be governed by certain socialistic organisations, and points out railwaymen have chosen for strike a period covering celebrations in connection with the visit of the British fleet, thereby disappointing thousands, especially school children.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 23.

Wellington.—Mail services are being maintained by motor car. Many industries are seriously affected. Locomotive drivers are the only railway men who hitherto have not struck.—Reuter.

S. G. P. C.

NATIONALIST MEMBERS RESIGN.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, April 23.

Owing to certain fundamental differences, certain Nationalist members of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, including Sardar Mangal Singh, President Central Sikh League and member of the All-India Congress Working Committee, and Sardar Amarsingh of Jhabal followed by certain others have resigned.

Official and Personal.

A Shillong message of April 22nd says:—Mr. J. E. Webster, Commissioner, Burma Valley, has been appointed Finance Member to the Assam Government in place of Hon. Mr. W. J. Read, proceeding to-day to England on six months leave.—A.P.

A Rangoon message of April 22nd says:—Justices Buckworthy and Godfrey will sit at Mandalay from next Monday when the High Court reopens. Justice Brown, has been appointed in place of Justice Pratt, proceeding on leave.—A.P.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

ROY'S LETTERS FROM BERLIN.

MORE EXHIBITS PUT IN.

COL. KAYE'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April 23.

The trial was proceeded with of four young Indians on the charge of conspiracy to wage war against the King Emperor. Before proceedings commenced, Dr. Manilal and Pandit Kapildeo Malviya represented to the Court that the accused be given seats near the witness-box so that they might hear the evidence tendered. The Judge regretted that for want of space it was difficult to comply with the request made, but promised to ask the witnesses to speak louder.

ROY'S LETTERS FROM BERLIN.

Lieut-Col. Kaye, whose examination was continued, put in some more exhibits and read out their contents. The first exhibit was a letter in Bengalee written by M. N. Roy, dated Berlin May 13, 1922, addressed to accused Muzafar Ahmed (Calcutta). In the course of his letter, Roy wrote "to the address of Bhupati Majumdar 100 has gone 50 for you and 50 for them. Where Usmani? For him I have sent some money to Cawnpore address. Owing to lack of good arrangement on your side, every thing turns unsuccessful. Money has been provided for publishing my pamphlets in Bengalee, but where and who shall I send it? For about eight months a daily paper was published in Urdu. At present it is a monthly. You will get all this Urdu literature from Gulam Hossain of Lahore. All our propaganda work depends on our organising a People's Party. But at present things ought to be done secretly. The leadership of this party will be in the hands of us (the Communist Party) and its progamme will be the programme we published for the Gaya Congress. Gradually it will have to be transformed into an open Communist Party. Singaravelu of Madras is doing this work. It is vpery necessary to start work among the jute mill labourers. The jute mill workers caskers, tramway labourers and railway labourers—these are the many fields of work available. Try to publish our programme translated into Bengalee, Urdu and Hindi. It is necessary to pubish the third pamphlet also in the country with an altered name and without the name of the author, as was done in Lahore. All men in Bengal who agree with us will only have to join our Party. A provincial committee will gradually be selected to do all this work well. It is necessary for you to come here—if you do not receive the goods (money) then try to meet S. A. Shleck, Steward of "Matiara," (B.I.S.N.) of 1, Aga Mohomed Mehdi Street, Calcutta, or meet R. C. L. Sharma, 38, Komti Road, Pondicherry."

The second exhibit presented and read out by Lt. Col. Kaye was a lengthy memorandum from M. N. Roy, dated June 5th, sent out to India and intended to be read at a conference which was proposed to be held at Lucknow. (But this Conference never came off and the memorandum was intercepted.) This memorandum was headed "to the Conference for organising a working class party in India." Roy explains his view of launching a political party of the working class. "There is no gainsaying the fact that workers and peasants of India can no longer remain an appendage to Bourgeois nationalism, which is decidedly antagonistic to any movement calculated to affect the present state of social relationships, not only for it's own economic emancipation, but even for the immediate object of national freedom. The organisation of an independent working class party has become essential. The party we propose to organise will be the conscious vanguard of the working class in its struggle first, for national and then for social liberation".

"WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' PARTY."

Mr. Roy then shows his preference to the party being called "Workers' and Peasants' Party of India", instead of "of Hindustan," and proceeding he says: "As correctly pointed out in the circular signed by Comrades Gulam Hossain and Shamsudin Hasan, we must adopt a programme instead of a scheme of Swaraj. That programme is the same I proposed for the Gaya Congress. It can be accepted on general principles and be referred for elaboration to a small commission composed of Comrades Gulam Husain, Manilal, Singaravelu, Dange, Sampurnanda Muzzafer Ahmed and Sundar Singh. Final adoption of the programme will however be left to the next party Congress which will be called in the course of a year. Our programme now must be of action. The first and foremost problem is that of national liberation, i.e., the release of all forces, of social production. Our slogan should not be a vague Labour Swaraj, but a democratic Government based upon universal suffrage. In formulating our programme it should be borne in mind that India is an over-whelmingly agricultural country. Therefore, the agrarian question must be the pivot of our programme. The question has to be tackled in a revolutionary way. Nothing less than a total abolition of landlordism will begin a radical solution of the agrarian problem."

The memorandum then details the nature of the proposed organisation and mentions that a foreign bureau would be created to serve as a connecting link with the Communist International. Proceeding the memorandum states "While believing firmly that legal existence is indispensable for the growth of a mass party I must urge upon you the necessity of an illegal apparatus which should be built as a parallel organisation. The Communist Party will maintain its own Press and the "Vanguard" will continue to be its central organ. In course of time it can have its illegal Press inside the country. The permanent slogan which embodies the essence of our programme should be land to the peasant and bread to the workers. The masses have suffered so many betrayals and disillusionments at the hands if the Non-co-operators that they naturally look upon the term Non-co-operation with suspicion like the national holiday of Chartism. The slogans of Non-co-operation and civil disobedience have proved to be but empty air bubbles. Everybody beginning from Mr. Kelkar and Pandit Malaviya is a Non-co-operator. Elastic has Non-co-operation become; our tactics should be elastic. It is ridiculous to say that we are non-violent revolutionaries. The economic condition of the labouring masses cannot be improved by means of charkha, khaddar and such other remedies of orthodox Non-co-operators. The workers and peasants have got to be organised not to face suffering, but to develop the will and power to fight for freedom."

OTHER LETTERS.

The next exhibit was a printed circular dated "Inqulab" office, Lahore, signed by Ghulamhusain and addressed to several of the comrades, including Singarvelu, Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed. This circular urged upon them the absolute necessity of organising Dr. Manilal's manifesto to the party and asked all to meet at Lucknow on 30th June 1923 (to which conference presumably the memorandum of M. N. Roy referred to above was addressed).

The next letter exhibited by witness was written by Abani Mukerji who had been expelled from the Communist Party. It was addressed to Comrade Zinourief, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Third International. It says: "The shameless way in which Non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements made us victims in the hands of our opponent classes has done a great deal in opening our eyes. Above all we have realised that the Trade Unions have become a new means of opposition instead of safe-guarding our economic interest. In all actuality it has become a concord of swindlers, spies and agents of capitalists. We see a number of unscrupulous swindlers and Government agents anticipating that a good deal of money could be had from your sources, have gone and are going there with forged documents as if they are representatives of organisations in reality which does not exist. This misadventure is ruinous to our cause."

Proceeding Abani Mukerjee described Nalini Gupta (accused) as a terrible mercenary and accused Muzaffer Ahmed as Nalini Gupta's agent in Calcutta. The letter also mentions the names of several others, against whom a general warning is given by Abani Mukerji as regards credentials, etc.

ROY'S LETTER TO MR. C. R. DAS.

Next was produced the photograph and tpyed copies of letters written by M. N. Roy to M. C. R. Das (original of which is stated to have been sent to addressee). this letter dated 6th January, 1923 has already appeared in the Press. It was stated in this letter "The Indian National Congress need not go a begging for sympathy at the doors of opportunist bourgeois Governments. It can count upon the unflinching support of the most powerful revolutionary body of the world workers and peasants. The fundamental issues involved in the transition through which the Congress is passing is not a conflict between the upper and lower middle classes. Neither of these two elements is able and willing to rise up to that height of revolutionary outlook which alone is capable of dragging the Congress out of the rut it has sunken into. Social basis of our movement must be radically changed."

The next exhibit produced by Col. Kaye was a photo copy of a letter from M. N. Roy to Dange, Editor of the "Socialist," Bombay, dated 7th May, 1923. It had reference to Dr. Manilal (one of defence counsel) and Mr. Upendralal Banerjee of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Calcutta. The letter referred to a proposal for organisation of a legal mass party as emanating from Singaravelu (Madras). It said: "Singaravelu's manifesto must have been published by this time. He complains (page 6) that nobody turned up at the preliminary conference to begin the organisation of the party. He is terribly handicapped for want of workers. You write you have paralysed the Congress organisation in that district and expected to capture it. That is good. But your efforts should not

(Continued on next page.)

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

OPPORTUNE ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

ANGLO-INDIANS' ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

Special To "The Chronicle."

LONDON, April 22.

Lala Lajpatrai's arrival here last Sunday is very opportune in view of the feeling among certain sections of the Labour Party that the Swarajists have not been fair to the Labour Cabinet in creating deadlocks in Councils, and also of the activities of certain Anglo-Indian officials at present here who are carrying on anti-Indian propaganda and intrigues.

THE BESANT CONVENTION.

MORE DEPUTATIONS TO ENGLAND

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Dr. Annie Besant, General Secretary of the National Convention, has issued a statement announcing that the National Convention was established at Ahmedabad on 22nd April 1924. Three preliminary meetings were held for informal discussion for arranging and order of business. Everyone present had taken the pledge outlining the essentials of the Constitution for establishing in India, Dominion Rule or Swaraj thus placing her in the position of a free nation within the commonwealth as defined by Congress resolution in 1924. The convention members are 241 including members of the General Council of the National Home Rule League. Every organised body working for Home Rule is included in it. Liberals, National Home Rulers, Swarajists and Independents are bound by one common pledge.

At a formal meeting on 22nd April, Mrs. Cousins, Delegate of the Indian Women's Association, was co-opted.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was elected President, Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivas Sastri, Vice-President and Dr. Annie Besant, General Secretary.

SEVEN COMMITTEES.

Tabulated subjects were grouped under seven committees:—

1. Executive Governments. King, Governor-General and Viceroy, Governors and Cabinets responsible to respective Legislatures. (Sub-Groups: Temporary exclusion of Army and Foreign Affairs including Indian Princes). 2. Legislatures: Central and Provincial. (Sub-Group. Military Budget with ensured minimum and Foreign Affairs. These two sub-groups to work together in co-operation). 3. Judicial and Legal. 4. Protection of Minorities. 5. Franchise for Central and Provincial Legislatures and for Local Boards with their powers and functions. 6. Finance and Taxation. 7. Relations of Central and Provincial Governments.

Two Conveners were elected for each committee and among these were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Dr. Besant and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. The end of August was fixed for sending in of all committee reports. The date of the meeting of the Convention to consider these and to come to final consideration thereupon will be fixed later.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The following deputation was sanctioned to go to England: President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Mr. A. Ranga-Natha Mudaliar, M.L.C., Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. M. Iswar Saran and Mr Shanmukam Chetty. The first batch leaves on April 26th, another on May 10th and the rest later on as occasion arises.

A letter will be sent to every member of the Convention asking him to select the Committee in which he will work. Full publicity will be sought and criticism invited. Reports will be supplied to the Press from time to time. All papers must be sent to the General Secretary's office, P. O. Box No. 904, Madras, S.

In conclusion, Dr. Besant, says "The work of the Convention is thus begun and may it be blessed with success and win freedom for India."

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

QUESTION OF PURCHASE OF MACHINERY

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 22.

A keen controversy has been raging in the Karachi Municipality for some time past between the Nationalist members and others over the question of purchase of machinery required for improving Karachi's water supply, the Nationalist members opposing repeatedly the placing of orders anywhere except in the cheapest market after properly reinviting tenders for the same. At the last meeting convened for the above purpose the President, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, had to seek the protection of the House in view of the rowdy conduct, insulting language and disregard to his ruling by some of the Nationalist members. A special meetng of the Municipality has now been convened under a requisition of 17 members recommending that two of the offending members be reported to the Commissioner for being disqualified. In the meantime, however, those members have of their own accord resigned. The new Corporation comes into existence from 2nd May to which the above offending members have already been duly elected by their constituencies.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

OPENING CEREMONY.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, April 23.

The overcast and chilly weather in no way damped the enthusiasm of the cosmopolitan crowds who surged towards Wembley in their hundreds and thousands. From six in the morning a continuous series of special trains were packed to suffocation and the roads were crowded with omnibuses and motors. Innumerable school boys and girls were among the earliest arrivals. The scenes at the Exhibition defied description. The army of workers including the clerical and managerial staffs were kept busy all night in the final stages of clearing up. The massed bands dressed in scarlet were outside the Stadium at an early hour and the huge white robed choir was in a position facing the Royal Dais, decorated in scarlet, purpole and gold, at eleven o'clock.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala was present in the Royal Dais at Wembley.

ARRIVAL OF THE R MAJESTIES.

LONDON, April 23.

At 11-30 Their Majesties arrived and were greeted with a tremendous roar of applause which drowned the fanfare of trumpets. Their Majesties were received on a richly carpeted dais by the Prince of Wales as President of the Exhibition who had arrived earlier. The Prince then presented an address. In asking His Majesty to declare the Exhibition open the Prince referred to the Exhibition as the picture of our commonwealth of nations. He truly believed that it would suggest to the world that a very powerful agency of civilization had its heart set upon peaceful aims and good of mankind. Expressing his gratitude to the organisers and others including the representatives of the Dominions, India and the Colonies the Prince of Wales said that the great work had been carried through with splendid loyalty and energy. He concluded by hoping that the result would be to impress vividly upon all people in the Empire the to work unitedly and energetically to develop a glorious heritage for the benefit of the British race and for the benefit of other races which had accepted our guardianship and for the benefit of mankind generally.—Reuter.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, April 23.

The Prince of Wales wearing a naval uniform was accorded a great ovation by the vast audience who stood up when bands played the National Anthem. The dais on which the Diplomatic Corps and Cabinet Ministers and High Commissioners were seated presented a brilliant colour scheme with officers and soldiers of numerous regiments including Indian and African in every conceivable kind of uniform, the whole being flanked by flower beds and fronted with greenish lawns. His Majesty replied to the Prince of Wales in a speech which was transmitted through gigantic loud-speakers throughout the grounds and broadcast throughout the country.

KINGS OPENINING SPEECH

LONDON, April 23.

Opening the Empire Exhibition His Majesty the King said, "It gives me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to come here to-day with the Queen for the purpose of opening the British Empire Exhibition. Our heartiest congratulations are due to the Board of Management, to the Executive Council and to all who have worked with and under them for the marvellous organisation and industry which has produced this triumphant result. I am well aware of the numerious adverse circumstances including the exceptionally unfavourable weather which had to be faced. These were successfully overcome by arduous labours carried out with resolution and goodwill. Many who, like the Queen and myself have seen the work in the earlier stages can appreciate to the utmost the skill and toil which have translated a magnificent conception into this splendid reality that now stands before us.

I am happy to welcome the representatives, official and unofficial, of my Dominions beyond the seas and to express the pleasure we all feel that they are taking part in to-day's opening ceremony. You have said that your object has been to produce a picture of our Commonwealth of Nations. No one can doubt that this has been fully attained. The Exhibition may be said to reveal to us the whole Empire in little, containing within its 220 acres of ground a vivid model of architecture, art and industry of all the races which come under the British flag. It represents to the world a graphic illustration of that spirit of free and tolerant co-operation which inspired peoples of different races, creeds, institutions and ways of thought to unite in a single Commonwealth and to contribute their varying national gifts to one great end. This Exhibition will enable us to take stock of the resources actual and potential of the Empire as a whole, to consider where these exist how they can best be developed and lised, to take counsel together how can co-operate to supply needs and to promote

DEVELOPMENT

"It stands for co- scientific knowledge overcome disease and ditions which still parts of the Empire.

[Continued

ALL ABOUT FEES.

LAWYER'S INSULTING LETTER.

CORPORATION DECLINES TO TAKE NOTICE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Mr. V. F. Vicaji's letter to the Corporation about his fees, was discussed for a long time, as the Standing Committee thought that the letter was insulting to some members and should not even be recorded. Some members objected to this course, and Dr. Sukhia read out the letter to the Corporation, as he said there was nothing in it which could be objected to by any person. Ultimately the letter was not recorded. The Corporation recorded some correspondence passed between Mr. W. T. Halai and Mr. L. R. Tairsee in which the former objected to an address being given to Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Tairsee suggesting that these were fit matters for reference to a sanity measures Committee.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Barrat-Law regarding the payment of his fees for advising and defending the Conservancy Assistant in the Police Court in connection with a charge of kidnapping brought against him by certain persons.

The letter was not circulated.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the letter be not recorded and that the Corporation declined to take any notice of a letter which was couched in this offensive tone.

Mr. Byramji said Mr. Vicaji had charged for his services Rs. 1,275, and they considered it was quite out of proportion, although a counsel was at liberty to put his own valuation on his abilities. Mr. M. A. Haviliwalla had consulted Mr. B. T. Desai and others and they had come to the conclusion that the fees charged were exorbitant. Mr. Vicaji was offered Rs. 675, but he had refused the sum and had replied in a letter in a tone and manner which were really offensive and which no responsible counsel should have addressed to the Corporation. It was very derogatory to the reputation of the Corporation, and the Standing Committee therefore, recommended that the letter be not recorded.

This was seconded.

"A SHABBY TREATMENT."

Mr. K. F. Nariman said certain allegations were made against the Standing Committee and the letter was addressed to the President, and it ought not to have been sent to the Standing Committee before circulating if amongst the members of the Corporation. The charges were made against the Committee and they ought not to have been the judges of those charges, but the Committee had disposed of the matter without giving the Corporation an opportunity of considering the letter. They had taken away from the Corporation their right of considering it and now it was said that the letter ought not even to be recorded. The Committee were not asked to sit in judgment over the language of the letter, but they had to consider the question on its merits. They ought not to have attached much importance to the letter and he himself did not approve of the language used. But he wanted to emphasise a principle. The Commissioner had appointed a counsel without the previous permission of the Standing Committee or the Corporation, and too much discretion was given to him in such matters. It was a small matter—almost a private quarrel and it was not an action against either the Corporation or the Commissioner. The Conservancy Assistant had engaged Mr. Vicaji on the distinct understanding that the charge would be Rs. 150 per hearing. Mr. Vicaji had even asked him to consult his superiors. Was it now proper to back out of this definite understanding, because the charges were considered to be high, and he thought their dignity and credit were involved in the transaction. He did not know why such a shabby treatment should be given to Mr. Vicaji when the fees were positively settled beforehand. He moved an amendment that the President be requested to consider what portions of the letter were objectionable and to delate them, and to bring the rest of the letter for the consideration of the House, in the meantime consideration being postponed.

Mr. Murzaban seconded. He said he engaged knowing that his fees were for hearing and they could get payment.

Mr. Desai requested the President Secretary why the letter was circulated among the members [illegible] ance and inspiration it [illegible] the members of the Corporation not proper to treat the [illegible] they had found [illegible] of the letter. If they had agreed to pay the amount, they must pay it, and must not now avoid that responsibility on account of the language used. They must pay the amount, as they had already agreed to do so.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said rule No. 10 was quite clear on the point, and the letter was sent to the Standing Committee in the usual course. The Committee had not finally decided in the matter; they had merely forwarded it to the Corporation with their recommendation and it was for them either to accept it or reject it. Every letter addressed either to the Secretary or the President went to the Standing Committee. The matter of fees was quite out of question and if they had read the letter they would have agreed with the Chairman of the Standing Committee. They would have seen from the letter the violent and offensive way in which he had attacked Mr. Haviliwalla. The Standing Committee could not allow a colleague of theirs to be insulted and intimidated in that way and he asked the members in the name of the constitution and dignity of the House and the Committee not to countenance a correspondence which was impertinent and offensive in tone and he was astonished at the levity with which the question was treated. He had no objection to the payment of the sum asked, but he objected to the manner of the attack.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said he had read the letter and he entirely agreed with Mr. Jamnadas. Messrs. Boman Behram and Haviliwalla were appointed to go into the question, and a mind which could attack them could only be called diseased. They only objected to the language, and they were not going into the question of payment there.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he had read the letter and there was not a single word or sentence in it which could be called objectionable. He did not know why they should be so sensitive, as it was the right of public to criticise either the Standing Committee or Corporation. Dr. Sukhia then read out the letter in which it was stated that Mr. Boman Behram had allowed himself to be guided by Mr. Haviliwalla, and that Mr. Vicaji would be the last person to consent to a judgment by Mr. Haviliwalla. The letter also stated that Mr. B. T. Desai was charging similar fees as he himself had charged etc. Continuing Dr. Sukhia said he knew Mr. Nariman charging similar amounts. He moved that the letter be recorded and the Standing Committee be informed accordingly.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said there was nothing in the letter. He thought Messrs. Boman Behram and Haviliwalla should not have given their opinion in a professional matter like that as Sir P. M. Mehta had also followed that rule.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy replying said the letter was not circulated, because it was offensive, and they had precedents for that course. The Committee had gone carefully into the whole case and had come to the decision that the officer has not prosecuted in his personal capacity, but in his official capacity. The Corporation were always zealous of their dignity and of the individual members and they should uphold their prestige against all, or in the alternative let their dignity go to the dogs!

The original proposition was carried.

MATER FOR HACK VICTORIA.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. Laythorpe forwarding for necessary action copy of a letter addressed by him to the Commissioner of Police in which he had asked that officer whether with a view to settling the great number of disputes between the hack Victoria drivers and their passengers with regard to fares, he would like to have fitted to gharries a meter showing fares by time and distance if the meter was marketed at a reasonable price of about Rs. 60 and stated that in the event of his agreeing to the proposal he (the applicant) would have a model made for test and approval by the Public Conveyance Department. He described how the meter would work and pointed out its advantages and added that the settling of the time and distance dials being by separate manipulations the conveyance could be hired either by distance or time or both conjointly.

On the motion of Mr. P. J. Murzaban the letter was recorded.

NEED OF SANITY MEASURES COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. W. P. Halai, forwarding Copy of correspondence he had with Mr. L. R. Tarisee regarding "the question of giving an address to Mahatma Gandhi and stating that, so long as a Hindu was born under the belief that mother cow carried the universe on her horns and that all what was sacred to a Hindu was installed and enshrined within her, the notice of motion proposed to be given by Mr. Tairsee was as great as insult to Hindusism as was his proposal for cremating Parsis which was rightly rejected by the Corporation. He forwarded a brochure on the slaughter of cows and some pictures on the subject.

In his first letter to Mr. Tairsee, Mr. Halai enquired whether Mr. Tairsee had consulted Mahatma Gandhi as to whether he was going to accept the address of the Municipality which did not allow people to keep even four thousand cows for nourishment for their children and could afford to slaughter over half a lac in its slaughter houses and an address regarding which the whole of the civic population was not unanimous.

Mr. J. G. Nensey moved that the letters be recorded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconding said it was an unfortunate thing that his name was appearing in the correspondence which was addressed to a public body like the Corporation. If it were a mere private correspondence, he would not have said anything but in addressing letters to public bodies people should be very careful. If there were a Sanity Measures Committee, or the Corporation he would have suggested that the correspondence should be referred to that body. He was a born Hindu, but he refused to believe that the cow carried the universe on her horns, and it was a great pity that such letters should be addressed to them. If there were a Sanity Measures Committee he would surely have referred the correspondence to them.

The motion was agreed to.

HAWKERS' NUISANCE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Maneckji Hormusji Baesania stating that a Mahomedan sold sodawater, ice etc., on the footpath near his house No. 346, Charni Road Junction, and that thereby great nuisance was caused to him; that he kept shouting till late in the night and slept on the footpath and that his "manners were very objectionable"; that he was asked to go away from the place but that he had refused to do so. He requested that the man might be ordered to quit the place.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the way their footpaths were crowded by these Hawkers was disgraceful. He wanted to know whether the footpaths were made for sellers of wares or for pedastrians. He thought it was almost dangerous and impossible to make use of these paths.

The Commissioner agreed with Mr. Nariman's remarks. They were trying to get authority from Government to license these hawkers and confine them to particular streets. But in the meantime they had taken steps to abate nuisance as they could have seen at Null Bazar and Bhuleshwar. The Municipal officers specially appointed for the purpose were trying to control the hawkers, but unfortunately owing to want of Cooperation of the Police they had not much succeeded in particular places. He promised to do his best in the matter in a short time, as the whole department was under Mr. Masani.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

MOTION FOR ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

Mr. L. R. Tairsee has addressed the following letter to the Municipal Secretary, on 23-4-1924:—

Please take notice that at 4 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday, 28th of the month (provided the April Agenda is to be considered at that day's Corporation meeting) I will move for priority for item No. 60 of April Agenda, being the motion of presenting an address to Mahatma Gandhi.

I give you this intimation which may be considered unnecessary, but lest it be objected that I sprung a surprise on the members, and desired to carry the motion by a snap vote that I do so.

Please oblige by circulating this intimation to members of the Corporation.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the President for his attention, which please note.

Thanking you in anticipation, etc.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

(Continued from previous page.)

be confined to one district alone. We must organise on a countrywide basis, with our own party and programme though functioning inside the Congress like the rest. As far as my information goes there are good elements scattered all over the country and these should be gathered into one central organising committee. To this end I request you to get into touch with Singaravelu (Madras) and convene a preliminary conference in which, besides our own comrades such men as Sampurnand of Benares, Manilal of Gaya (here Mr. Ross Alston referred to Manilal as his learned friend on his left) and Editor of the "Vartman" of Cawnpore can be invited. I would also suggest Upendra Nath Banerjee of the "Patrika". The idea is to have political control of the legal party in the hands of the Communist Party. I am convinced Singaravelu is the best men available to be the figurehead of the legal party. Through him we can lay our hands on the Labour Sub-Committee which otherwise will soon die off and Chamman Lal will make off with forty thousand. Our policy should be to discover good elements and absorb them within our own group. I am sure there are good people among them; for instance Manilal is connected with such an attempt made by a spurious group which has lately issued a manifesto over the signature of the textile workers of India and the Kishans of Northern India. There is no such organisation in existence so far as I know, but it represents the efforts of a few careerists trying to carve out a way for themselves. A copy of the manifesto has been received here and it is a piece of plagiarism, some portions are taken from Singaravelu's plan and the programme is taken bodily from our programme of 1920. Remaining parts of the manifesto are full of stupid schemes and mean swindlers."

ACCUSED'S LETTERS TO ROY.

Another exhibit was a copy of a letter from accused Dange to M. N. Roy, dated Bombay, 31st August, deploring lack of capital in the development of the Labour Press.

Proceeding Col. Kaye put in another exhibit which was a letter from Muzaffer Ahmed (accused) to M. N. Roy, dated Calcutta, 15th February, 1923. The letter was signed by Mahtabdin and the prosecution alleged it was accused Muzaffer Ahmad. In this letter Mazuffar Ahmad said that Osman had visited him some day. Aziz and Afzal had not come to see him. "The arrangements on this side are ready, but the news for which we are waiting has not arrived. We are passing our days in very serious anxiety." Proceeding the letter complains of interception of letters received in India and suggests the adoption of some new method in order to secure safety. "Otherwise everything will be undone. Our enemies always move at a quicker pace than ourselves. They have got enough money in their hands. Most of old friends who are there have taken their stand against you. A large number of Government detectives have also gone over to that country, but Young India is at your back. We shall not be in want of workers. Our enemies are after us in many ways. The police are offering Rs. 8,000 to one of my friends on conditions that he should go over there and associate with you and go on supplying all information. An officer of the Detective Police also called me up several times for interview. I did not go to see him. By repeatedly sending messengers they had made me so uncomfortable that I was compelled at last to be in hiding for some days. I have heard that Baidyanath Biswas and some others have taken passports. Beware, they are Government men. I think you have not forgotten the name of Kankinara situated near Bhatpara. The other day I went to that place with two friends and what we saw was very disappointing. Though such a big conference was going to be held yet there was no committee. A man named Latafat Hussain was making all the arrangements. Expenses are estimated at Rs. 5,000, but he had not raised a pice worth of subscription. After rousing some inspiration among the labourers he will go on exploiting them. These poor people cannot eat and yet there is no end to exploitation. Unless real workers and workers' organisations are made there can be no work of ours. It is the unalloyed truth that the communistic principle does not appeal to even very patriotic Hindus. It is no easy thing to break an instinct of many thousands of years. But our hope is that we shall be able to win over the new generation easily."

ROY'S LETTER TO MUZAFFAR.

Another exhibit presented by Col. Kaye was also interesting. It was a letter stated to have been written by Roy to Muzaffar Ahmed and dated March 19th 1923. In this letter, Roy acknowledged receipt of a letter from Muzaffar Ahmad dated the 22nd February. He proceeds: "I have been repeatedly requesting you to come here thinking that it will not be possible for you to understand our work unless there is a personal discussion once. No further help was sent as you wrote every week that you were coming. But as soon as you clearly informed me that you would be unable to come for want of funds money was sent. I trust you have received it by now". Further on Roy wrote: "Salvation of India will not be secured through a handful of orthodox Communists. A Trade Union will have to be organised. Have I forbidden the Communists to organise a Trade Union? Do not speak any more about the Bengali quarter here. There is no other crowd of big rascals like this in the world. I have repeatedly written what work is necessary to be done. You are not able to understand even to-day what I say. Therefore, attempt will have to be made to convene a conference here as early as possible. At least six or seven persons from different provinces should come. Dange's men, Singaravelu's man and men from 'Inqalab' of Lahore must come. Get into touch with them."

A few more exhibits of more or less the same character were put in by Col. Kaye who read to the Court their contents. The defence counsel kept themselves engaged in taking down notes all through the day. Altogether there were no less than 20 exhibits put; in making a total so far of over 30. It is understood 50 more exhibits will be put in in a day or two. After which other prosecution witnesses will be called in. The accused having entrusted their cases to their counsel maintained perfect silence. The Court rose to-day at 4 p.m. after a sitting of six hours.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN SINDH

MEETING OF HINDU-MUSLIM BOARD

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) April 22.

In view of the recurring tension between the Hindus and the Mussalmans, in more than half a dozen places in Sindh, during the last month, soon after Mr. Bhurgri's death a meeting of the Hindu-Muslim Board, which was organised by him some months before his death, has been convened to consider the situation and find ways and means to restore peace and goodwill in both communities.

AFFAIRS AT TARKESHWAR.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MAHANT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Recent affairs at Tarkeshwar, a place of Hindu pilgrimage in Hughli District, where volunteers of the Mahabir Dal under Swami Sacchidanand had gone, are being keenly watched by the Hindu community here. The ostensible object of the Mahabir Dal is to create public opinion against certain alleged malpractices of the temple authorities. They have also circulated leaflets mentioning these allegations.

Mr. C. R. Das also went there on behalf of the Congress Committee to make enquiries. The annual mela at Tarakeshwar took place this year on the 13th instant, but owing to the activities of Swami Sacchidanand the mela was attended by only a few people. The Mahant of the shrine refuted those allegations and objected to the presence of the Swami and his volnnteers there. An enquiry committee, organised by the Hindu Sabha, proceeded to Tarakeshwar during Easter holidays and made enquiries.

TWO COMPLAINTS FILED.

As a result of strained feeling between the Mahant and Swami Sacchidanand two complaints have been filed at the local police station, one by the Diwan of the Mahant alleging that he had been wrongfully restrained by the Swami and his volunteers and the other by a member of the public charging five of the Mahant men with alleged wrongful confinement to extort money. Police are making enquiries into both the complaints.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 7.)

of the scientific work accomplished in recent years for the prevention and treatment of tropical diseases. And, it is easy to imagine how greatly this Exhibition can contribute towards the progress of our tropical territories and development of the yet unexplored capacities of the Empire. Our thoughts go back to the great Exhibition of 1851 associated for all time with the memories of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort and to the brilliant hopes of growth of international peace and friendship with which it was inaugurated. Our object here is not quite so ambitious and for that very reason perhaps more hopeful of attainment. We believe this exhibition will bring the peoples of the Empire to a better knowledge of how to meet their reciprocal wants and aspirations and that where brotherly feeling and habit of united action already exist the growth of inter-Imperial trade will make the bonds of sympathy yet closer and stronger. Business relations between strangers may or may not lead to friendship. Co-operation between brothers for better development of a family estate can hardly fail to promote family affection. And we hope further that the success of the Exhibition may bring lasting benefits not to the Empire only, but to mankind in general. No nation or group of nations can isolate itself from the main stream of modern commerce and if this Exhibition leads to a greater development of the material resources of the Empire and to an expansion of its trade it will at the same time be raising the economic life of the world from the disorganisation caused by the war. I declare the British Empire Exhibition open and I pray that by the blessing of God it may conduce to the unity and prosperity of all my peoples and to the peace and well-being of the world. —Reuter.

PRESENTS TO KING AND QUEEN

LONDON, April 23.

The conclusion was marked by a renewed outburst of cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. This was followed by a salute of twenty-one guns. Simultaneously three hundred flags representing all parts of the Empire were broken and fluttered in breeze. Their Majesties received a number of Engineers and workmen. The King was presented with a memento in the form of gold model of the world and the Colonial Secretary's daughter presented the Queen with a bouquet. Bands played and choirs sang British music. Massed bands joined in "Rule Brittania." which the spectators rose and sang as Their Majesties departed.—Reuter.

CLOSE OF THE CEREMONEY

LONDON, April 23.

The most brilliant and enthusiastic period was that of the appearance of Their Majesties on the arena in a glittering escort of State carriages drawn by four horses apiece. The King wore a naval uniform and the Queen wore a fur cloak. Bands crashed the national anthem as they alighted and there was profound silence when the slight figure of the Prince of Wales rose on the *dais*. The Prince's words were pronounced in sharp tones and heard throughout the great arena. His speech was followed by clapping of hands. Then the King read His reply every word of which was heard with very great clearness. Thereafter the Bishop of London offered prayer. Then followed the salute of guns.

A PRETTY INCIDENT.

A pretty incident at the close of the ceremony was when a tlegraph messenger ap- Thereafter the Bishop of London offered prayer ended the Royal dais with a large letter from the Eastern Telegraphic Company informing the King that his special message. "I have this moment opened the British Empire Exhibition" went round the world in eighty seconds. The boy was loudly cheered as he crossed the arena.—Reuter.

SOME LATE ARRIVALS

LONDON, April 23.

Notwithstanding the fact that a special train was waiting to dash to Wembley the Indian passengers who arrived in Liverpool aboard "California" were unable to reach the Exhibition in time to hear the King's speech. —Reuter.

AUSTRALIA'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, April 22.

On the occasion of the opening of the British Empire Exhibition, Mr. Bruce has cabled to the High Commissioner for Australia in London a message which concludes: "Let us, on this day, in the spirit that animated and sustained our fathers, pledge ourselves by loyalty to the Empire's products to build up, on the lasting foundation, a greater and nobler Empire than we have yet known, one, which owing its existence to supremacy in the arts of peace, will remain the greatest factor in maintaining peace."

On the occasion of the opening of the British Empire Exhibition, Sir James Stevenson will be created a Baron.—Reuter.

"VIRTUALLY COMPLETE."

LEAFIELD, April 22.

A visit paid to the British Empire Exhibition to-day revealed that while much detail still remains to be done, the Exhibition may be described as virtually complete, thanks to the strenuous efforts of all concerned. Tidying up, sweeping and polishing were going on to-day, preparatory to the opening of the Exhibition by the King, to-morrow morning.

Extraordinary interest is being taken in His Majesty's inaugural speech, which will be broadcasted by wireless. Not only will individual owners of wireless receiving sets, throughout the country be able to hear the King's words, but in public buildings, theatres, cinemas and big business establishments an equal opportunity will be given to large audiences by means of loud speakers.

Sir Travers Clarke, Chief Organiser of the Exhibition, in a statement to the Press says: "To-morrow, on St. George's Day, when the King opens the great Empire Exhibition, there will be put to proof the issue whether we have responded well to the call of our President, the Prince of Wales, and have made it a success worthy of our race. All peoples of the Empire will have present as their delegates representatives of the Empire Press, and the messages which flash round the globe within a few hours from now will give the verdict. I have every confidence that it will be a favourable one."

"Sir Travers Clarke adds that splendid zeal and loyalty have been devoted to the task of preparation, so that a complete picture will be presented of the power, and resources of the British Empire, and it will rest only now with the public to make the success complete by giving it their support.—B.O.W.

LATEST CABLES.

DERBY BETTING

LONDON, April 23.

Derby betting nine to one Tom Pinch and ten to one Bright Knight and Donzelon, all taken and offered.—Reuter.

POINCARE'S REPLY TO CHICHERIN

LONDON, April 23.

Paris.—M. Poncare has replied to M. Chicherin. He says that the French Government in transmitting to the Soviet Government a petition of the French savants asking for clemency for their Russian comrades did not intend to interfere in Russian internal affairs. He adds that the Soviet Government is perfectly free to disregard considerations of humanity. He denies the allegation that the condemned persons in the Kieff trial had collaborated with the French secret service.—Reuter.

SWARAJIST CONFERENCE

MR. DAS UNABLE TO ATTEND

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Mr. T. C. Goswami M.L.A. leaves tonight for Bombay to be present at Swarajist conference. He takes with him a written statement of Mr. C. R. Das giving his view on political conditions. Mr. C. R. Das will shortly be leaving for Darjeeling for the sake of health.

WORLD FLIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 22.

Squadron Leader Maclaren left Bushire for Bunder Abbas at 11-25 this morning. All are doing well. He will probably reach Bunder Abbas at 4 this afternoon.

MACLAREN DUE AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 23.

It is understood that Squadron Leader MacLaren expects, weather permitting, to fly through from Bunder Abbas via Chembur, to India to-day arriving at Drigh Road Aerodrome, Karachi, this evening.

KARACHI, April. 22.

Squadron Leader, Maclaren arrived at Bunder Abbas at six o'clock this evening.—A.P.

Squadron Leader Maclaren has left Chembur on the Makran coast, four hundred miles west of Sind, and is expected to arrive in Karachi at seven o'clock this evening.—A.P.

BAGHDAD, April 23.

Later information concerning Maclaren shows that he left Bushire at nine o'clock on Tuesday and hoped to arrive at Karachi on Wednesday night. When he left Corfu he was fourteen days behind schedule time. He regained one day at Cairo and another at Baghdad. He hopes that on arrival in Japan all lost time will be made up. The Air Force worked all night on the machine in Baghdad overhauling controls et cetera.

CABLE ITEMS.

Moscow.—Bubonic plague has broken out in Shurskan District of Amidarya Province and also in Khiva.—Reuter.

Mr. Shinwell, addressing his constituents said if coal merchants did not furnish better answers to his questions with regard to the price of coal, Government would take action in the Commons.—Reuter.

Mr. John William Simpson, Principal Architect and Mr. Evan Owen Williams, Principal Engineer of the Empire Exhibition have been made Knight Commanders of the British Empire.—Reuter.

New York.—The Lawn Tennis Association replying to Tilden expresses surprise at the doubts regarding his eligibility. It reiterates that he is qualified to play for the Davis Cup and Olympic games. The Association requests him to attend the meeting of the former committee on 25th April.—Reuter.

Philadelphia.—The Jury at the enquiry as to the mental condition of Harry Thaw, who killed the famous architect Stafford White in New York in 1906 and was subsequently incarcerated in a lunatic asylum has declared him competent to handle his large estate. His mother supported the claim to sanity but his former wife, Evelyn and the Thaw estate contested the claim. The Jury deliberated for seven hours. The opposition has moved for a new trial.—Reuter.

PLAGUE IN PUNJAB.

FEARFUL HAVOC.

TOTAL OF 54,073 DEATHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 22.

Plague continues to rage in intense form. During the past two weeks there were approximately 2,200 cases and 1,700 deaths making a total of 71,476 cases and 54,073 deaths since the beginning of the year. There is no distinct decline in Lahore and elsewhere, but the tide has turned in the South of the Province, and the general decline in the severity of the epidemic will shortly become apparent. The public Health Department with the assistance of some 60 medical officers engaged as emergency staff are continuing their efforts to limit the ravages of the disease.

LAHORE FORT UNAFFECTED WITH PLAGUE.

A Press Communique issued by the Government of Punjab states:—With reference to statements appearing in the Press alleging that the Lahore Fort is infected with plague, it has been ascertained that no case of plague has occurred there. The only death that has occurred there recently is that of a servant's child, who died of convulsions.

A RETROGRADE VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The "Unapproachables" of Malabar and their sympathisers chose the wrong venue when they selected Vaikom for offering Satyagraha to put an end to a scandalous and inhuman custom. First of all, Vaikom is in the State of Travancore and it is notorious that the rulers of Indian States are not free agents and have to take their orders from the Political Agent who is the representative of their masters, namely, the Paramount Power. Secondly, Vaikom contains a temple to which Hindus of all classes go on pilgrimage from all over Kerala (Travancore, Cochin and British Malabar). Apart from their protests against their civic disability, namely, the right of free passage through public streets, the Thiyyas of Kerala have been agitating for right of worship in public temples on equal terms with other classes of Hindus. The present movement, therefore, does not provide a clear issue. While the Satyagrahis and their friends proclaim that the agitation is to enforce civic rights, their opponents suggest that it is for temple entry, which raises various other perplexing questions such as the ownership and maintenance of these temples, State interference in the management of trusts and endowments etc. Thirdly, the fight is set by an oppressed people against an unsympathetic Government. Without adjudicating upon the sympathy or otherwise of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, it is safe to say that another section of the Hindu public of Kerala is ranged against the Satyagrahis who are now seeking redress against a disability, and that the chief opposition comes from this quarter, the Travancore Government being chiefly concerned in maintaining peace and order.

While holding that an "abode of God" ought to be accessible for worship to whomsoever wishes to do so, I wish that the Satyagrahis had first attempted to tackle their civic disability, and that in British Malabar in which case no one would have dared to openly oppose them. If for any reasons such war had to be urged in native States, they should not have gone to Vaikom or any place like Vaikom. There are numerous places in Cochin, Travancore and British Malabar where the issue cannot be so obscured, e.g., Trivandrum (the capital of Travancore), Tripoonthurah (the seat of the Cochin royal family) Palghat in British Malabar and various other places. Had the Thiyyas and other unapproachables gone to any of these places and insisted on their right of passage along some streets closed to them in these places, we should have been saved a dilemma.

Regretting as one does that the wrong venue was chosen, one holds that the Congress cannot ask the Satyagrahis to give up the fight. That will tell against the prestige of the Congress inasmuch as it will be interpreted as giving away our own fellows who have got a grievance. The best solution appears to be to call a truce and carry on negotiation with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore with a view to secure redress of the civic disability. And there is room for such negotiation in Cochin also.

As regards the question of Temple entry, the solution seems to lie with those who are denied the right of entry. If they only give up making offerings for the privilege of worshipping from a distance, and receiving holy water etc., from a menial the more favoured classes and the authorities are more likely to come round. "Keep away altogether if you cannot get decent treatment" is good counsel. Even more so is it not to pay your money to be treated shabbily.

I am not for the Congress taking up this religious question except through propaganda. To advise or resort to Satyagraha to solve it would be folly. As regards the civic disability, let us call for a truce and start negotiations as suggested above; failing success in such negotiations, let us choose a place where the issue cannot be confounded. For myself, I would choose a place like Trivandrum or Tripoonthurah. Just as there is strategic wisdom in bearing the lion in his own den, the more brilliantly-conceived and daring line of action is likely to be more successful. "Break the law under the very nose of Caeser" appeals to me.—Yours, etc.,

A. KRISHNA MENON.

April 21.

LABOUR SITUATION IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

dence of the domination of the public mind by capitalistic sympathies. Towards the close of the strike it was evident that the workers had begun to feel the pinch of hunger and starvation had set in. Relief fund was started. But there was no response. Some people may have sympathised with Labour but were afraid to offend the mill-owners. The people as a whole showed that they had hardened their hearts to see the starvation of the workers rather than take sides. I have seen an outburst of sympathy for the Irish hunger-strikers, in Indian newspapers. But the hunger strike of the mill-workers in Bombay did not make an appeal to the tender hearts of the citizens of Bombay. The sum of two thousand rupees from the Congress fund was not allowed to reach the strikers that had crowded at the Parel Workingmen's Institute. Even the balance of a fund raised in Bombay to feed the strikers in the G.I.P. Rly. strike could not become available for distribution. Educated public opinion being thus inclined to support the employers or at least being dominated by the power of wealth of the employers, both the Government and the employers have been emboldened to take up a reactionary attitude towards the elementary rights of the workers. Thus the G.I.P. Rly. authorities and the Tata Iron and Steel Company have been treating the unions of their employees with positive discourtesy in refusing even to receive and acknowledge their letters. I can understand an employer refusing to consider an Association of the employees as fully representative of the men if the majority of the employees are not its members. But an Association must always be regarded as being fully competent to represent the interest of its members. This complaint of the employees of the above mentioned companies has been before the public for a long time. But very little interest has been shown by the Press in the country in getting it removed. The public is greatly interested in securing protection for the steel industry: but should they not show some interest in securing protection of the elementary rights of the employees in the industry of being treated with ordinary courtesy? But the public mind is too much full of sympathy with the Steel Company to pay attention to the discourtesy shown by it to the employees. I have no intention to add any more instances of the tendency in the public to sympathise with the employers as against the employees or at least to be indifferent to the interest of the latter.

Protection and Labour.

It is feared that this tendency of the educated public being more inclined towards the employers or at least of being indifferent to the interest of labour will be intensified when the system of protection by a tariff wall is established. It is even likely that the educated public opinion may tend to be positively hostile to Labour. My study of the position of the Labour in the two most foremost protectionist countries in the world, namely, Japan and the United States, makes me very apprehensive of what may happen to Indian Labour in the near future. The examples of Japan and United States make it quite clear that protection increases the power of the employers by adding to their wealth and by increasing the inequality of its distribution and this power in both these countries has been used in attempting to put down the organisations of the working classes. The employers have not only used their own power of purse to put down Labour organisations but have used their undoubted influence with their Governments to use the power of the States also against the workers. In Japan the movement of the workers' organisations which is of recent origin has been almost from the beginning under suspicion as being mixed up with bolshevism and the murder of a Socialist leader some months back is only an indication of the difficulties of the working classes. It is notorious that in America the working class members of the New York State Assembly were as Socialists prevented from taking their seats for a long term. These attempts to suppress Socialistic ideas deal a blow at the root of the working class movement. All over the world the working classes have invariably tended towards Socialism in spite of the efforts of some of the conservative leaders of the movement to keep away from it. In India, so far the workers' organisations have not yet imbibed the Socialist doctrines but while watching the recent proceedings of the Trade Union Congress at Calcutta, I could easily see that the Indian Trade Unionists have begun to realise the necessity of going to the root principles of their movement and the homily preached by the President to the members assembled to avoid the class bitterness keep away from the international spirit and to keep strictly within the national bounds, fell flat upon the audience. The natural and inevitable march of the working class movement towards the reconstruction of the society on more equitable basis cannot be suppressed and attempts directed towards this end will only result in disaster. Even in this matter one cannot fail to notice the studied indifference of the public towards the Cawnpore trial in contrast with the interest shown in political cases.

The Only Bulwark.

When the educated public, the employers and the Government are showing an attitude of indifference towards the interests of the working classes and when there is a fear of that attitude developing into positive hostility, growth of trade unionism is the only bulwark for the protection of the working classes. Unfortunately, on account of the present weakness of the position of the workers a definite check has been put upon the expansion of the already small and somewhat amorphous movement. Organisations of railwaymen, of the postal employees and the textile workers in Ahmedabad have taken a definite and systematic form. They require further development as regards increase of membership, finance as well as in welfare and educational activities. But the further development must wait till more favourable times come. In the meanwhile, they are all building up the internal solidarity and imbibing the basic principles upon which the movement must be founded in order to be successful. But the leaders of the movement must give immediate attention to develop schemes for providing unemployment and sickness insurance and other benefits and to the training of the members into the principles of trade unionism. It is but natural that at present the movement is led by outside sympathisers and there cannot be any valid objection to their doing so as long as the movement is conducted only in the interest of the workers and as long as measures are taken ultimately to hand it over to the working class leaders. It must be admitted that among the ranks of the outsiders who at present take interest in the movement there are a few who have not yet fully grasped the philosophy of the working class movement. But there are signs that such people may either be converted to the right creed or gradually step aside. But the tone of the recent Calcutta Session of the Trade Union Congress has given a clear indication that the trade unionists will insist upon their leaders going on the right track.

MAHESWARI MAHASABHA.

The All-India Maheswarees Mahasabha met at Bombay at Madhav Baug on 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. Babu Govindas, President, Swarajya Party C. P. presided.

Many important resolutions regarding social and political reforms were passed. Mahatma Gandhi was congratulated and his message was read. Government's fiscal policy was condemned. Resolutions requesting Government to keep gold reserve in India instead of in England was also passed. To-day was last day of the Mahasabha. This session of Mahasabha was considered very important in view of the fact that many controversial questions were to come before it particularly the question of intermarriage with Kolwar Maheswarees. The resolution about the postponement of the consideration of the Kolwar commission report was to come before the session but this did not satisfy a few orthodox Maheswarees of Calcutta and the U. P. who created an uproar. The Young Party and the President tried their level best to pacify the orthodox but in vain. As all important resolutions had already been passed during the last three days' sitting and as the working committee for the next year had already been elected the President finding it impossible to silence the uproar dissolved the Conference after the usual vote of thanks to the chair. Under the circumstances the question of the Kolwar Maheswarees intermarriage could not at all be brought up for discussion. The next Mahasabha was invited to meet at Sikar, Jaipur State.

It is understood that Mr. Kailasnath Wanchoo of Allahabad University has stood third in the Competitive Civil Service Examination held at Allahabad in January last. He is the nephew of Pandit Surajnath Wanchoo, Vakil of Cawnpore.—A. P.

KHILAFAT AND UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Early in 1920, when the question of the Khilafat was brought into prominence on account of the terms offered to the Turks at Severes, I found that a great misconception prevailed in the English press as to what was meant by the Khilafat and even the Muslims had not a very clear conception of the great institution to which they were so deeply attached. Consequently I expressed my views in a tract entitled "The Khilafat in Islam," according to the Holy Quran and the sayings of the Holy Prophet' which was published broadcast both in English and Urdu. The Muslim public in particular found it very useful and the Urdu tract was run into several editions in a very short time. In that pamphlet I showed that the European conception of the Khilafat, looking upon it as a parallel institution to papacy among the Christians, was essentially wrong, and the two institutions were quite different in their genesis as well as their later history. I quoted clear texts of the Holy Quran, on which the institution of the Khilafat was based, to show what the Khilafat meant in the *Shariat*. I summed up a discussion of the Quranic verses and the sayings of the Holy Prophet in the following words which I quote again as a misconception similar to that which prevailed in Europe now prevails among the Muslims themselves:

"A perusal of the comments quoted above and of the reports of the Holy Prophet makes it clear that the Khilafat which is here promised to the Muslims implies the establishment of ruling authority over Arabia in the first place and over other territories afterwards. The great commentators have all understood this verse as the basis of the Khilafat, and they have read in it a promise for the kingship of Arabia, of the whole of Jazirat-ul-Arab, as the nucleus around which was to grow the vast Muslim Empire. Arabia was to be central kingdom of which the Holy Prophet was the first Supreme Ruler, while around it there was promised the growth of a vast empire extending both in the East and the West. And while the Holy Prophet was made master of the central kingdom, i.e. Arabia, before he died this kingdom began to grow to an empire under his very first successor who assumed the title of the Khalifa of the Messenger of God as soon as he came to power, and it actually became a formidable empire under the second Khalifa only within ten years of the death of the Holy Prophet.

"From what I have said above, it would be clear that the promise of the Khilafat to the Muslims has always been understood by the best authorities as amounting to a promise for the establishment of an Empire, of which Arabia, being the centre, was always to be an essential part. Without this empire and without rule over Arabia, the Khilafat is meaningless."

And again:

"The conclusion is inevitable that Islam requires the maintenance of a Muslim Empire with ruling authority over the whole of Arabia as a religious necessity.

. . . The question might be asked, why was religious sanction given to what is apparently a merely temporal matter? One reason of this is that the Prophet himself was a King as well as a Teacher, and it was therefore necessary that both kingship and religious leadership should be maintained among his followers. Another reason, and a very important one, is met with in the very words of the Holy Quran which render the Khilafat a necessity. . . . The prophetical promise makes it clear that temporal rule of the Muslims in this case is necessary for the firm establishment of their religion and for their own security. Islam was a true religion even when the Holy Prophet could not freely preach its principles, when he was persecuted severely by his enemies, and when the Muslims had no rule or authority in the land, but it was not then firmly established nor were the Muslims then secure. And if the political power of Islam is again brought to naught by Christian Europe, it would not affect the truth of the religion of Islam at all; it would only mean that a blow is dealt to the firm establishment of Islam in the world, and that the real security of the Muslims has been taken away."

The view that the Khalifa by virtue of his office is the Imam of the 250 millions of Sunni Muslims, and that this Imam-ul-Kabir (or the Great Imam), "forms the spiritual link between the congregation and the Prophet" as Mr. Amir Ali suggests in his recent note on the abolition of the Khilafat is absolutely untenable; nor is the Khilafat needed to give us a certain interpretation of the Shariat. It is true that great men are needed who should look to the spiritual needs of the Muslims, but temporal Khilafat is quite a different thing. I would again quote what I wrote in 1920:

"It is true that succession to the Holy Prophet includes succession to both offices, the temporal as well as the spiritual. But such succession was only limited to the first four Caliphs, to Abu Bakr, Umar, Usman and Ali, peace be on them, to those great men who were prepared for the high office under the eyes of the Holy Prophet. Hence it is that the first four Khalifas are distinguished from all the rest by the addition of the word *Rashidin* to the word khulafa; i.e. they are called *Khulafa-i-Rashidin* or the rightly directed Khalifas. They combined both the spiritual and the temporal offices. People looked to them not only as the chief ruling authority but also as types of virtue as religious guides, as the exponents of the Islamic Law. But those who came after them were only Khalifas in the sense of rulers or kings, the spiritual office being inherited by the learned *imams* or by the great saints or the *Mujaddids* i.e. reformers rightly directed Khalifas. They combined both the spiritual and the temporal offices. People looked to them not only as the chief ruling authority but also as types of virtue as religious guides, as the exponents of the Islamic Law But those who came after them were only Khalifas in the sense of rulers or kings, the spiritual office being inherited by the learned *imams* or by the great saints or the *Mujaddids* i.e. reformers. Thus succession to the Holy Prophet after the first four Khalifas ran in two parallel channels, the temporal office devolving on the ruling authorities, and the spiritual office on the learned *imams* or the great reformers, uniting only rarely again as in the case of Umar II. This is the reason why the Khilafat of the later rulers is sometimes called kingdom (*mulk*) to distinguish it from the *Khilafat-i-Rashida*."

The reference in the last sentence is to a trustworthy saying of the Holy Prophet which runs thus: "The Khilafat after me shall remain for thirty years and after that there shall be kingdom characterized by severity. Now thirty years bring us to the end of the reign of 'Ali, the fourth Caliph. It is clear that the Holy Prophet called it kingdom because the spiritual office was separated from it. Nobody with the least amount of common sense could say that Yazid or many other of the Umayyed or Abbaside autocrats or the Turkish sovereigns represented the spiritual side of Islam, yet it is surprising to find the Ulama and some other Khilafat leaders calling Abdul Majid or his predecessors spiritual Khalifas. It is a disgrace to the fair name of Islam to say that its spiritual side was represented by autocrats who drank wine and kept hundreds of women in their harems and paid little regard to the sacred institutions of Islam. It is the gravest of mistakes and shows how little regard is being paid by the Muslim leaders to what they are saying. In fact the terrible calamities which the Muslims are suffering are the result of neglecting the spiritual side of Islam. The promise of a temporal power was made dependent on belief and good actions i.e. on spiritual considerations. When the Muslims neglected the spiritual side, their temporal power came to naught. And the true remedy for all the evils of the Muslims world is its spiritual regeneration.

Inspite of all this it is my strong conviction that the keeping of the institution of the Khilafat is a source of great strength to Islam, but more important than even the Khilafat is the Union of Islam. It is disunion among the Muslims that is sapping the [illegible] Islam. And what [illegible] union and mutual [illegible] Broadly they may be [illegible] into two classes, sectarian and [illegible] communal. Sectarian disunion has reached an appalling extent. Notwithstanding the fact that all the Muslim sects are agreed on principles and accept the same fundamental doctrines which are the basis of the religion of Islam, they are declaring each other kafir for the minor differences without which such a world-wide religion could not exist. They all accept the same Quran; there are only differences of interpretation and these too on minor points. They have one God, one Book and one Prophet. Take the two great sects, Sunni and Shia. Their only difference is as to who was entitled to succeed the Holy Prophet, Abu Bakr or Ali. The differences between the various sects all relate to minor and secondary matters, but the representatives of the various sects give these differences too great an importance and not only hate each other but even call each other *kafir*. They have grown too narrow-minded to bear up with the views of their own brethren. There were differences on such minor points among the companions of the Holy Prophet, but notwithstanding this they loved each other and never called each other *kafir*. On the other hand, the Holy Quran tells us plainly that every one who salutes you with the Muslim salutation should be dealt with as your brother Muslim. And the Prophet has plainly prohibited us against calling any one a kafir who prays with his face to the Ka'ba, i.e. in the Muslim fashion. To bring about union among the Muslims therefore the first need is to minimize the sectarian differences and to lay stress upon the points of agreement that are so conspicuous in Islam. Let us not try to kill the freedom of opinion of our own brethren. If it makes a man err sometimes, the advantages which accrue to the community are far greater. There are in fact no sects in Islam in the proper sense of the word. The so-called sects are really so many schools of thought who differ not in principles but in the interpretation of certain verses of the Holy Quran.

Our communal differences are really an invitation of Europe. Islam does not recognize any community or nation as superior to another. There are no differences of colour or race in Islam. All are human beings and must be treated alike. Unfortunately as in Europe the idea of national welfare has accentuated national differences. Had the Arabs and the Turks treated each other as Muslims, the Khilafat would not have fallen on evil days. That each nation should aspire to self-Government is natural, and no Muslim would interfere with the aspiration of the Arabs to autonomy. But the lesson of history should not be forgotten. The greater the divisions of a people, the lesser chance they have to live and prosper in the world. If the community of Islam must live, it can only live as one community. The Muslims may be divided into different states, but these states must be united and must have a common cause, the cause of Islam. No body knows what turns of fortune the future may bring; which empires may dissolve into different states and what states may join together and form an empire. Let the Muslims be divided into as many nations and States as they like, but for their own betterment, nay for their very life, they must be united. Nobody should bear ill-will to a nation because it has attained freedom but every Muslim in the world must be conscious of the fact that Islam can only live and prosper through the united States of Islam.—Yours, etc.,

MUHAMMAD ALI, M.A.,
President,
Anmadiyya Anjuman Ishaat Islam,
Lahore.

Maulana Muhammad Ali of Lahore, author of the best translation in existence of the Holy Quran in English, is a very great Islamic scholar who deserves respectful hearing.—Ed. "B. C."

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ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ALL SEVEN ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

APPROVER A DANGEROUS WITNESS.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

In the Alipore conspiracy case in which Santosh Kumar Mitter, Bepin K. Bannerjee, Dhirendra Nath Bagchi, Narendranath Sarcar, Subodh Kumar Lahiri, Haraprasad Mukerjee and Sindhu Bhushan Ghosh were charged with conspiracy to commit dacoity, murder and robbery in Calcutta and suburbs, Mr. S. K. Ghose, Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the Jury acquitted all the seven accused. Immediately after their release four of them named Santosh, Subodh, Dhiren and Naren were re-arrested under Section 54 Cr. P. C. (suspected to be implicated in a cognizable offence), says "The Servant" of Calcutta.

The following is the full text of the judgment: In this case the Jury have returned a unanimous verdict to the following effect. "Accused Haraprasad Mukerjee and Subodh K. Lahiri are not guilty. The remaining five accused are given the benefit of a reasonable doubt." In passing orders I think it is necessary having regard to the nature of the case, to make a few remarks. The question is whether I should agree or disagree with the verdict of the Jury. Assuming that it was possible for the Jury to come to a different finding, that alone would not justify me in making a reference under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That Section implies that the verdict must be so much against the weight of the evidence in plain language so perverse as to make it clearly necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. Now does that apply here?

DANGEROUS WITNESS.

The evidence in this case is voluminous, but the decision of the case turns on the approver and it has been the accepted rule of evidence that it is unsafe to rely upon the evidence of an approver unless he is corroborated not only materially but from independent sources. In this case the approver's evidence *per se is* so full of discrepancies and prevarications that he could not be regarded as anything else than a difficult and dangerous witness. Even apart from his position as an approver such a witness would require material corroboration. Now as to the three out of five overt acts he is sought to be corroborated respectively by three mitnesses namely Harendranath Das, Atulya Kumar Das and Madhusudan Chakrabarty. Madhusudan does not now support the prosecution. Regarding the other two though they make self-exculpatory statements, by commonsense they are really accomplices. As such their corroborative value is little and it is further discountenanced by the fact that their evidence 'per se' is also full of gross inconsistencies and prevarications. The remainder of the corroborative evidence is slight. Much of the voluminous evidence in the cae is directed to the proof of the various overt acts but when he is examined in relation to the identity of the criminals the result in my opinion is disappointing.

The learned Public Prosecctor admitter the that there was no case against the accused Haraprasad, a boy of 17, and he 'besought the Jury, to use his own language, to let this accused go', though the approver would connect him with the murder of the Darwan at Garpar. The accsed Sobodh is not cannected with any overt act at all. Regarding the others the Jury have given them the benefit of a reasonable doubt.

THE JURY.

The Jury being a special jury of nine, worked very hard in this case. They followed the evidence closely and they deliberated long. There is no doubt that it is a conscientious verdict. I also think that it is a verdict in accordance with well-established principles of justice. I therefore concur in it and Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not apply.

CONDUCT OF POLICE.

I think it is necessary to place on record my view of the conduct of the police. It is one thing to say that the approver is not corroborated and another thing to say that the police have got up the case. In my opinion there is no justification for holding that this is an entirely false case got up by the police. On the contrary the circumstances show that it was possible for the police to procure corroborative evidence by tutoring witnesses but they did not do so. In my opinion the mistake they made was in relying too much on statements and too little on extraneous corroborative evidence. That the Jury also took this view will also appear from the wording of their verdict. It was contended before them by Counsel for the defence that not only should they return the verdict of not guilty but that they should add a rider to the effect that the case had been got up by the police. The Jury did not take that view. At the same time I think it is my duty to express my strong disapproval of the fact that confessing prisoners were kept in police custody for a fortnight before being produced before a Magistrate to have their confensions recorded. I consider that this detention was made in the lawful exercise of the magisterial powers of the Deputy Commissioners Police concerned and the reason for the detention appears to have been the prisoners were being closely examined by Police Officers. The statement of Sindhu Bhushan Ghosh and the approver were recorded on seven different dates between the 7th August and the 7th August and 15th August respectively.

THE CONFESSIONS.

Each time they seem to be improving. They were not produced before the Magistrate till the 21st August and 20th August respectively. This might have been a valuable aid to investigation but it is was intended to use the confession as evidence (and they were so used) it was most unwise, to use no other word. Long detention in police custody has always been regarded as a circumstance going against the voluntariness of a confession. In the present case the recording of the confession appeared to have been regarded as a mere formality to be complied with in the close of the investigation. If it is thought that this was justified by the magisterial powers of the Deputy Commissioners I disagree entirely. I dwell on this point as it is an outstanding fact which came out at the trial and it has caused a serious difficulty in the matter of holding that the confessions were perfectly voluntary and materially true. Another difficulty was created by the manner in which the confessions were recorded. The High Court has laid down elaborate injunctions as to how confessions should be recorded and some of these injunctions have since been embodied in section 164 of the amended code of Criminal Procedure. It is much to be regretted that in an important case of this nature formal defects should appear on the record and I may briefly mention the most material of them for the information of the magistracy. The reasons for recording the confessions in jail and not in court were not recorded. But the enquiry as to detention in police custody, the warning and the caution addressed to the prisoners were not sufficiently explicit and in the case of Sindhubushan Ghosh the fact that an hour's time was given for reflection was not noted since the recording of a confession is a judicial act which has got to be performed under certain safeguards. It is obvious that if the record is defective it may result in the failure of justice.

I cannot pass from this case without acknowledginug the industry, the ability and conspicuous fairness of the learned Public Prosecutor. With regard to the police officers who helped him in this court I ought perhaps to say that they did not try to hamper the defence in any way as far as I could see.

As for the defence I like to say that in my opinion this case illustrates the value of testing evidence by cross-examination. Section 162 of the amended Code of Criminal Procedure has been of special value in this case. If I may be permitted to say so, the bulk of the work seems to have fallen on the learned Counsel Mr. Mookerjee and his cross-examination of the witnesses struck me as being a valuable contribution to this trial.

Concurring with the unanimous verdict of the Jury I acquit the seven accused of the charges under Sections 120 B.I.P.C. (Conspiracy), 392 I.P.C. (robbery), 395 I.P.C. (dacoity), 396 I.P.C. (dacoity with murder) and 302 I.P.C. (murder), and I direct that they be set at liberty. I would fain hope that the lessons of this trial would not be lost on them."

Nrityagopal Dutta, the approver in the case, was also discharged.

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COMPANY MEETINGS.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The twenty seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Limited was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle yesterday at 1 p.m.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited statement of Accounts for the year ending 29th February 1924, the Chairman, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, made a short speech in the course of which he said that he felt confident in assuming the satisfaction of the Shareholders at the results disclosed by the accounts. Their new business amounted to Rs. 80 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 9 lakhs over that of the previous year. That confidence in the Company was increasingly felt by the people was evidenced by the additional assurances taken by existing policy holders. In spite of large increase in new business, the expense ratio showed a reduction of 1 per cent from that of the previous year. The Life Funds including Investment Reserve amounted to Rs. 2,15,00,000 while the total funds amounted to Rs. 2,29,00,000. The Investment Securities are in terminable loans and are repayable at par on fixed dates. The Stock Exchange Securities were taken at market rates on 28th February 1922, the date of their last valuation, and those that were purchased since were taken at cost price. They have much appreciated in value since. After paying a tribute to the staff and agent, the chairman concluded his speech.

Before putting the resolution to vote the Chairman wanted to know whether any gentleman had any remarks to make. Mr. Bhagwandas, one of the Shareholders, obsered that, in view of the sound financial condition of the concern, the dividend might be increased to more than 15 per cent and the existing liability of the shareholders be wiped out. The Chairman, in his reply said that the suggestion regarding dividends will be given effect to next year if the same progress is maintained; and, with regard to the wiping out of liability of shareholders, action will be taken, if possible, after consulting legal opinion. The resolution was then passed unanimously.

The following resolutions were then passed without dissent:—

That a Dividend of 15 per cent free of Income Tax payable on 24th April 1924 to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day be and is hereby declared for the year on the Paid up Capital thus making with the Bonus of 30 per cent previously passed a total distribution to Shareholders of 45 per cent for the year; and further that a Bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the Office Staff who at 29th February last had served for not less than one year.

That Mr. L. W. A. Herbert who retires in accordance with the Articles of Association be and is hereby re-elected a Director.

That Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit be and are hereby re-elected Auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 22nd April 1924

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 18th April to 21st April 1924	18,704	61,348	—42644
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 21st April 1924	2,799,610	2,891,516	—91,906
Shipments for the bi-week from 18th April 1924 to 21st April 1924			
Europe:—			
U. K.	..	..	..
Continent	12,888		—12,888
China, Japan & Coast Ports	.. 31,050		—31,050
Total	.. 43,938		—43,938
Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 21st April. 1924.			
Europe:—			
United Kingdom	124,769	93,487	+31,282
Continent	.. 18,417	497,574	+220.893
China	.. 144,267	278,070	—133,803
Japan	.. 10,7,922	1181 725	—133,803
Coast Ports*	.. 43,736	38,718	+5,018
Total	.. 2,079,111	2,089,524	- 10,413
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	.. ..	20,923	9,188 +11735
China, Japan and Coast Ports	..	33,044	121,038 —87994

*Including 21338 bales for U. S. of America.

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), April 22.

The outstanding feature of the foreign exchanges to-day has been a further upward movement in the pound sterling on New York. It rose appreciably on Saturday, and during the week-end fluctuations have been mainly upward. To-day's rate of 4.3937 compares with Saturday's closing of 4.365. The steady upward movement in this exchange during the past month or so has been remarkable. At the beginning of the month it was 4.30 around which level it had remained steady for a moderate period. The present rate is the highest since December 11th. The improvement is attributed to more hopeful steps taken in America on the Reparations Questions, and, consequently, to the more favourable impression prevailing in American financial circles regarding the European outlook. The French and Belgian francs have also continued their improvement.—B. O. W.

STOCK EXCHANGE REFORM.

SHARE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION APPROVES MINORITY REPORT

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held at their office adjoining Share Bazar on Wednesday the 24th inst. at 2-30 p.m. Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, Chairman of the Association presided. In the course of his speech, the President remarked that as it was not possible to discuss the Report of the Enquiry Committee, on which their views were invited by the Government, within the short period of an hour or two, and as all the recommendations made by the Committee were not likely to be acceptable, their views and criticism should be forwarded to Government after a full discussion: They will accept only those recommendations which appear to be reasonable and practicable and conducive to the interests of bonafide investors. But under no circumstances will they agree to those recommendations which are obviously calculated to stimulate gambling by syndicates or individuals and who, whether Bulls or Bears, are a source of insidious danger to the investing public. Nor will they agree to recommendations 1, 4, 5, and 6 of the Report which aims at encroaching on their rights of internal management. They understand their work much better than outsiders. They would however, adopt suggestions to remedy defects such as those dealt with in recommendations 2, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19, 20. There is no mention in the report as to the complaints of the public or to the remeddial measures to be adopted except those relating to corners and holdings to which they were themselves alive.

In the majority report no remedy has been suggested regrading 'corners.' Abolition of Rule 26 is the only recommendation made. But this will not prevent corners. As well might they have suggested the abolition of the Exchange itself which would have effectually ended 'cornering'. To use the words of Mr. Desai, it is an "idle threat" to urge upon Government to prohibit by legislation all forward trading in stocks and shares if they fail to accept their recommendation.

The Committee themselves admit the possibility of corners under cash transactions when they state that "Speculation would not cease, for, money and scrip can both be borrowed but in a market on a cash basis a corner is, if not impossible, a matter of great difficulty." The Committee are constrained to admit that speculation will not die with the closing of forward business. Yet so logical are they that they pretend to hold out the "idle threat" that forward business shall have to be closed. But the absurdity of their recommendation is reached when they say that they will be in a position to speculate even in the absence of forward business because money and scrip can both be borrowed. An advocate of free market as he was, he was not a partisan of a bull or a bear party. Still he could not say that they do not stand in need of such powers as those conferred by rule 26. The Exchange disclaims all responsibility to protect the bears. In trying to intervene it is simply discharging a moral duty not to allow any syndicate to inveigle poor but ignorant and credulous investors by questionable devices. To be completely successful in this direction will never be possible; but the aim of the Stock Exchange should be to try to achieve that ideal. It is absolutely necessary and disirable, therefore, to have the following powers:—

1. To suspend the buying-in of any security in the general interest.

2. To dispend future dealings in any security for cash or for forward.

If the above powers which are enjoyed now are retained he had no objection for the abolishment of rule 26. It is not necessary to have a power to fix a maximum rate above which dealings cannot be allowed.—

He then referred to the discussion he had with Sir Wilfrid Atlay on this subject and said that a rule was drafted according to his suggestion giving them powers to suspend buying-in as well as further dealings in any security. The Committee approved of the same and in recommendation 18 instead of the words "rule No. 26 should be repealed" it was stated that "rule No. 26 should be substituted by rule No. 67." But the committe have changed their mind at the last moment for reasons not known to them, but which may be guessed and recommended a repeal of the said rule. The amendment suggested by Mr. Desai was is spirit and substance indentical with that suggested by him to Sir Wilfrid. He, therefore, hoped that the suggestions made by Mr. Desai would be unanimously carried.

In regard to the complaints against the frequent closing of the Exchange, he said, they were justified and some change was called for. He suggested that instead of closing the Exchange for a whole day in honour of the memory of a deceased member they shuld keep it closed after 2 p.m.

He then paid a tribute to Mr. Desai and said that he discharged his duty with an open mind and with a single eye to the good of the investing public. He trusted that after the submission of their criticism to Government, they would take the necessary steps to record their sense of appreciation of the just and impartial spirit in which he had performed his responsible duty.

Mr. Bhaichandu Chunilal Vakilna suggested that the Government should be requested to forward them a translation of the majority report as many of the members were ignorant of English.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Gazdar speaking on the powers of suspension which are now enjoyed by the Committee and which are now recommended by the majority to be removed said that not only can that not be done but the powers of suspension which are now restricted to buying and auction should be extended to selling also.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

(1) That this Association approves of and adopts substantially the recommendations contained in the minority report of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee submitted by Mr. Bulabhai T. Desai and do take steps at an early date to give effect to those recommendations;

(2) That the President be authorised to submit a detailed criticism of the Majority Report of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee after it has been debated and approved by the members at a meeting to be convened here after.

(3) That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to Government.

The meeting then came to a colse.

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BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTION.

RIGHTS OF ELECTORS.

MR. LALJEE'S PETITION TO GOVERNOR.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Abdoollabhoy Lalljee has adressed the following petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

(1) That the above petition was presented to Your Excellency under Rule 30 of the Bombay Electoral Rules by the abovenamed Mahomed Ali Allabux calling in question the election of your petitioner by the Bombay City (Mahomedan) Urban constituency to the Bombay Legislative Council held on the 5th day of November 1923 on the ground that your petitioner was guilty of corrupt practices within the meaning of Schedule 4 Part 1 Clause 3, of the Bombay Electoral Rules by reason of his having been guilty of acts alleged to have been committed by himself or his agents or other person or persons with his connivence or the connivence of his agents as per particulars marked No. 1 to the petition and also on the ground of Your Petitioner having been guilty of corrupt practices within the meaning of schedule 4 Part II Clauses 2 and 5 of the said Rules as per particulars marked 2 and 3 to the said petition it was further alleged by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux that the result of the election had been materially effected by the said alleged practices and he prayed for a declaration that your petitioner was not duly elected and that his election was void and that the said Mahomed Ali Allabux was duly elected and ought to have been returned as a candidate.

(2) On the said petition being presented Your Excellency was pleased to appoint Daniel Chamier Esq., Bar-at-Law. K. M. Javeri Esq., M.A. LL.B., and K. H. Kelkar Esq., B.A., LL.B., as Commissioner for the trial of the said petition, and the said petition was duly published in the Bombay Government Gazette and a date was fixed for the hearing of the said petition.

(3) Your petitioner put in his Written Statement in which he contended that besides the 5 respondents mentioned in the said petition there were two other candidates at the said election namely (1) Husseinbhoy Abdoollabhoy Lalljee and (2) Abdul Tyeb Shaikh Abdoolhusein Mulla who were duly nominated at the said election and that as the said Mahomed Ali Allabux had omitted to join the said two candidates as respondents to his petition as he was bound to do under Rule 32 the said petition was bad in law and your petition submitted that it should be dismissed with costs. Without prejudice to his said submission, your petitioner by his said written statement denied the allegations made by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux in his petition and denied that he was guilty of the corrupt practices mentioned in the particulars annexed to the petition of the said Mahomed Ali Allabux and marked Nos. 1 and 2 or any of them, and also denied that the election was procured or induced or that the result of the election was materially effected by the alleged corrupt practices.

(4) The particulars given by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux in Exhibit No. 1 were five instances of personation under schedule 4 part I Rule 3 while the corrupt practices mentioned in Exhibit No. 2 were the same 5 instances of personation under schedule 4 Part 2 Rule 2. The corrupt practice mentioned in Exhibit 3 was that on the election day your petitioner had hired and used or caused to be hired and used for the purposes of the election 25 taxis which were usually kept for running on hire or for conveying passengers on hire. Your petitioner in his written statement denied that he had hired or used or caused to be hired or used for the purposes of the election taxi cabs as alleged by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux in Exhibit 3 to his petition, and submitted that the list of the corrupt practice referred to in the said Exhibit 3 was absolutely vague and did not comply with the provisions of the Rule 31 (2) of the Bombay Electoral Rules and that the said list had been deliberately given by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux in the said vague form with some ulterior motives. Hereto annexed and marked No. 1 is a copy of the said written statement put in by your petitioner.

(5) As the said Mahomed Ali Allabux had prayed for a seat your petitioner had put in a written statement under Rule 40 of the Bombay Electoral Rules making recriminatory charges against the said Mahomed Ali Allabux.

(6) On the 29th day of February 1924 the said Mahomed Ali Allabux applied to the Commissioners for leave to amend the particulars included in the lists to his petition by filing a list containing details of 116 instances of alleged personation under Schedule IV, Part 1, Clause 3 and by alleging that your Petitioner had paid for petrol. Though your Petitioner objected to the said Mahomed Ali Allabux being allowed liberty to add those particulars the learned Commissioners gave him the said liberty. The said Mahomed Ali Allabux further applied for inspection of the counterfoils of the ballot papers in respect of the said 5 and 116 instances of alleged personation but after hearing the objection on behalf of your Petitioner the learned Commissioners allowed him inspection of the counterfoils in respect of the said five instances of alleged personation mentioned in Ex. 1 to his petition. The said inspection was taken by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux and it was found that as a matter of fact four out of the said 5 persons named in the said Ex. No. 1 had not even applied for any voting paper, and the charge of personation made by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux against your Petitioner was a false one. Your Petitioner had taken a preliminary objection namely that the whole petition was bad in law and should be dismissed by the learned Commissioners because it did not comply with the provisions of Rule 32 of the Electoral Rules in as much as the said Mahomed Ali Allabux had not joined as respondents the other two candidates namely Mr. Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalljee and Mulla Abdul Tyeb Shaikh Abdul Husein. The said objection was however overrruled by the learned Commissioners and they held that the petition could be heard by them. The said Mahomed Ali Allabux then asked for permission to amend his petition by adding as respondents the remaining 2 candidates whom he had not joined in his petition. The learned Commissioners reserved their decision on the point and asked the said Mahomed Ali Allabux to lead his evidence. Thereupon the evidence of some taxiwallas was led on behalf of the said Mahomed Ali Allabux to prove his allegation of corrupt practice mentioned in particulars No. 3 to the petition. After such instances had been examined the learned Commissioners heard further arguments on the question of joining the other 2 candidates, and the learned Commissioners held that the said 2 candidates could not be added as party respondents and that the said Mahomed Ali Allabux could not ask for the relief in his second prayer namely that he should be declared duly elected. Counsel on behalf of your Petitioner thereupon stated to the Commissioners that he was going on with the hearing of the petition without prejudice to his right to proceed elsewhere if so advised on the ground that the Commissioners had no jurisdiction to hear the petition in part as they proposed to do and that the petition should therefore be wholly dismissed.

(7) At the hearing of the petition the said Mahomed Ali Allabux could not prove a single instance of personation out of the five instances mentioned in Exhibit 1, to his petition. Out of the said 116 instances of alleged [illegible] by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux in his supplementary list he called evidence of one of the persons only named, [illegible] Nana Ghanchi in whose name it was alleged that somebody else had applied for a voting paper but the said Ismail Nana Ghanchi stated that he himself had applied for the voting paper and so the said Mahomed Ali Allabux failed to prove any single instance out of the 116 instances of alleged personation.

(8) At the hearing of the said petition evidence was led on behalf of the said Mahomed Ali Allabux in support of his allegation that Your Petitioner had hired or used or caused to be hired or used for the purpose of the election taxi cabs and evidence was given by several taxiwallas that their taxis had been employed on the date of the election but Your Petitioner submits that no evidence has been given by any person at the said inquiry to show or prove that any ttxi cab was hired or caused to be hired by Your Petitioner or on his behalf or with his knowledge or consent. It appears from the evidence given by the witnesses on behalf of the said Mahomed Ali Allabux that on the date of the election some taxi cabs were employed and voters were conveyed in taxi cabs but it has not been shown and your Petitioner submits has not been proved by or on behalf of which of the candidates the said taxi cabs were hired or used. Evidence was given by your Petitioner that neither he nor any other person on his behalf had hired or caused to be hired any taxi cab and that there was no necessity for your Petitioner to engage any taxi cab because he had procured about 42 private motor cars and 8 private carriages belonging to his friends and acquaintances a fact which had been admitted by one of the witnesses on behalf of the said Mahomed Ali Allabux himself.

(9) The inquiry before the learned Commissioners was concluded on the 22nd day of March 1924 and your Petitioner understands that the learned Commissioners are preparing their report to be submitted to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's consideration and for issuing orders thereon. Your Petitioner most respectfully submits that while considering the said report and passing the Orders Your Excellency will be pleased to take into consideration the following facts namely:—

(a) That the learned Commissioners erred in holding that they had jurisdiction to hear the petition of Mahomed Ali Allabux in part only and that although the proper parties had not been joined to the petition as required by Rule 32 the learned Commissioners could proceed with the inquiry in so far as the said petition called in question the election of your Petitioner and refuse to go into the question of the declaration asked for by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux to the effect that he was duly elected.

(b) That though the said Mahomed Ali Allabux had wantonly made a very serious charge against your petitioner namely of personation under Schedule IV, Part 1, Clause 3 and Schedule IV. Part II Clause 2 and had given 121 instances in all of alleged personation with the knowledge or the connivance of your Petitioner or his agent but it was subsequently found that no voting paper had even been applied for on behalf of four out of the five instances of alleged personation originally given by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux and as to the fifth instance it has not even been attempted to be proved and that as to the remaining 116 instances subsequently given it was found that not even the voting papers were applied for in the case of many of them and that no attempt whatsoever was made to prove any of them except one which failed.

(c) That though the said Mahomed Ali Allabux had made the stid serious charge of personation against your Petitioner the said Mahomed Ali Allabux did not go into the witness box to give evidence and not a single instance of personation under Schedule IV. Part 1, Clause 3 has been proved at the said inquiry before the Commissioners.

(d) That the charge of hiring and use of public taxi cabs made by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux in his petition was a very vague one and no particulars of the said charge were given.

(e) That the only ground mentioned in the petition for setting aside your Petitioner's election which the said Mahomed Ali Allabux has attempted to prove being hiring and use of taxi cabs your Petitioner submits that if that had been the only charge made by him in the petition having regard to the vagueness of the said charge it is exceedingly doubtful whether Your Excellency would ever have admitted the petition and would ever have appointed the Commissioners to inquire into the said petition as a result whereof considerable public time and money has been wasted and your petitioner has been put to considerable expense.

(f) That no evidence has been led at the said inquiry before the Commissioners that any taxi cabs were hired or used by or on behalf of or with the consent or connivance of your Petitioner.

(g) That even though it may have been proved at the said inquiry that on the date of the election taxi cabs were used there is no evidence of any kind whatsoever that taxi cabs been used by or on behalf of or with the knowledge or consent of your Petitioner in such a manner that his election can be said to have been materially affected specifily having regard to the statement made by one of the witnesses on behalf of the said Mahomed Ali Allabux that voters did come in hired taxi cabs on behalf of other candidates at the election.

(h) That at the said election your Petitioner secured 2,071 votes while Mr. Hussein alli M. Rahimtulla the other elected candidate secured 1646 votes and Mr. M. Mahomed Ali Allabux secured 1571 votes and Mr. Mahomed Hussein Haveliwalla secured 1040 votes and Mirza Alimahomed secured 943 votes and Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji secured 746 votes and as the said Mahomed Ali Allabux had not called into question the election of Mr. Husseinalli M. Rahimtulla the other elected member it is not possible to say whether the election of your Petitioner or of the said Husseinali M. Rahimtulla or of which other candidate was materially affected by the use and employment of taxi cabs even if it is proved that taxi cabs were as a matter of fact employed or used at the date of the election.

(i) That in view of the evidence led by the said Mahomed Ali Allabux which in no way brought home to your Petitioner or his agent the hiring or use of taxi sabc, the said Mahomed Ali Allabux, if he wanted to call into question the election on the ground of hiring and use of taxi cabs, should have prayed for the setting aside of the whole election and that as he failed to do so he cannot have the election of your Petitioner declared void on the said general ground and that his petition should therefore be dismissed. Your Petitioner further submits that the difference of votes between Husseinalli M. Rahimtulla and the said Mahomed Ali Allabux is only 75 whereas the difference in votes between your Petitioner and Mahomed Ali Allabux is 500 and that therefore it would be unjust and inequitable to make any order against your Petitioner on the said ground.

And Your Petitioner will as in duty bound every pray.

LETTER TO GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee has addressed the following letter, dated April 17th, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant regarding my Petition of the 28th ultimo to H. E the Governor, for which I thank you. I have in this respect sent you yesterday a telegram to be placed before His Excellency, as under:—

"With reference to your letter of 15th submissions in my petition are that petitioner Mahomed Ali having not complied with provisions of rule 32 and Commissioners having held so could not proceed with an ought not to have proceeded with inquiry in so far as petition called in question my election. This is a matter which can be decided by His Excellency under rule 45. Petitioner having failed to comply with provisions of rule Thirty-one (2) by not giving particulars of charge of employment of taxis Commissioners could not and should not have gone into said charge. This also is a matter which can be decided by His Excellency under Rule fifty-five. My Counsel lodged protest at first opportunity and proceeded with inquiry under protest and without prejudice to my right to proceed elsewhere that is placing my submission before His Excellency. Petitioner's argument was that taxis were employed and election materially affected; if election was materially affected whole election should have been challenged. Compliance with provisions of rule Thirty-two becomes thus more imperative. As this is a matter affecting franchise rights of hundreds of voters who have voted for me and returned me at the top of the Poll and the matter in which the public is interested and in which a question of establishing a precedent is involved I have submitted my petition to His Excellency and I pray that His Excellency should take it into consideration and give his decision on points raised by me before passing final orders. Kindly lay this before His Excellency."

"Jafferbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee."

I trust the same has been duly placed before His Excellency by your goodself.

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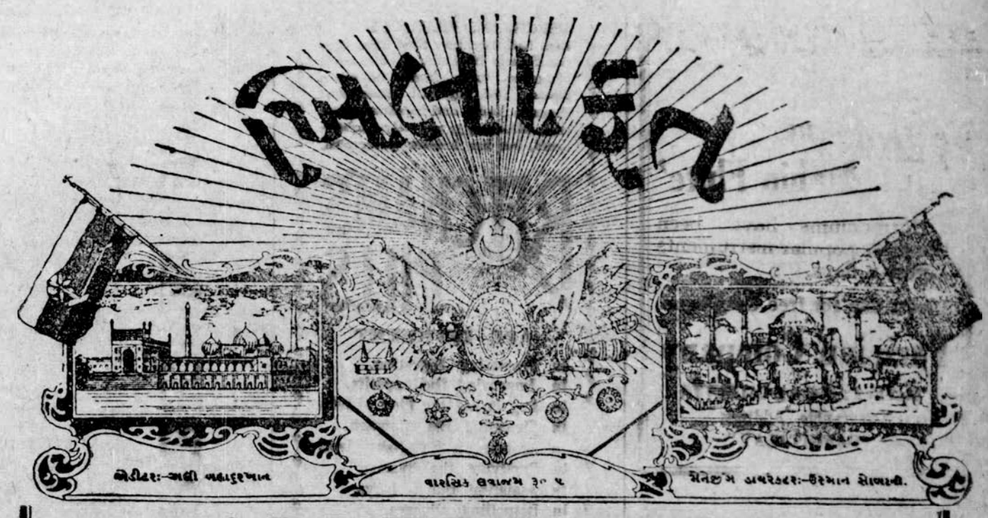

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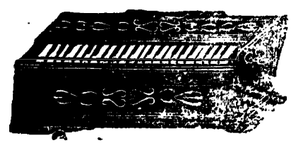

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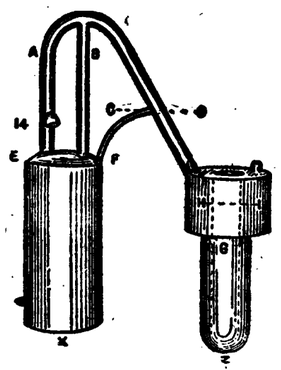

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